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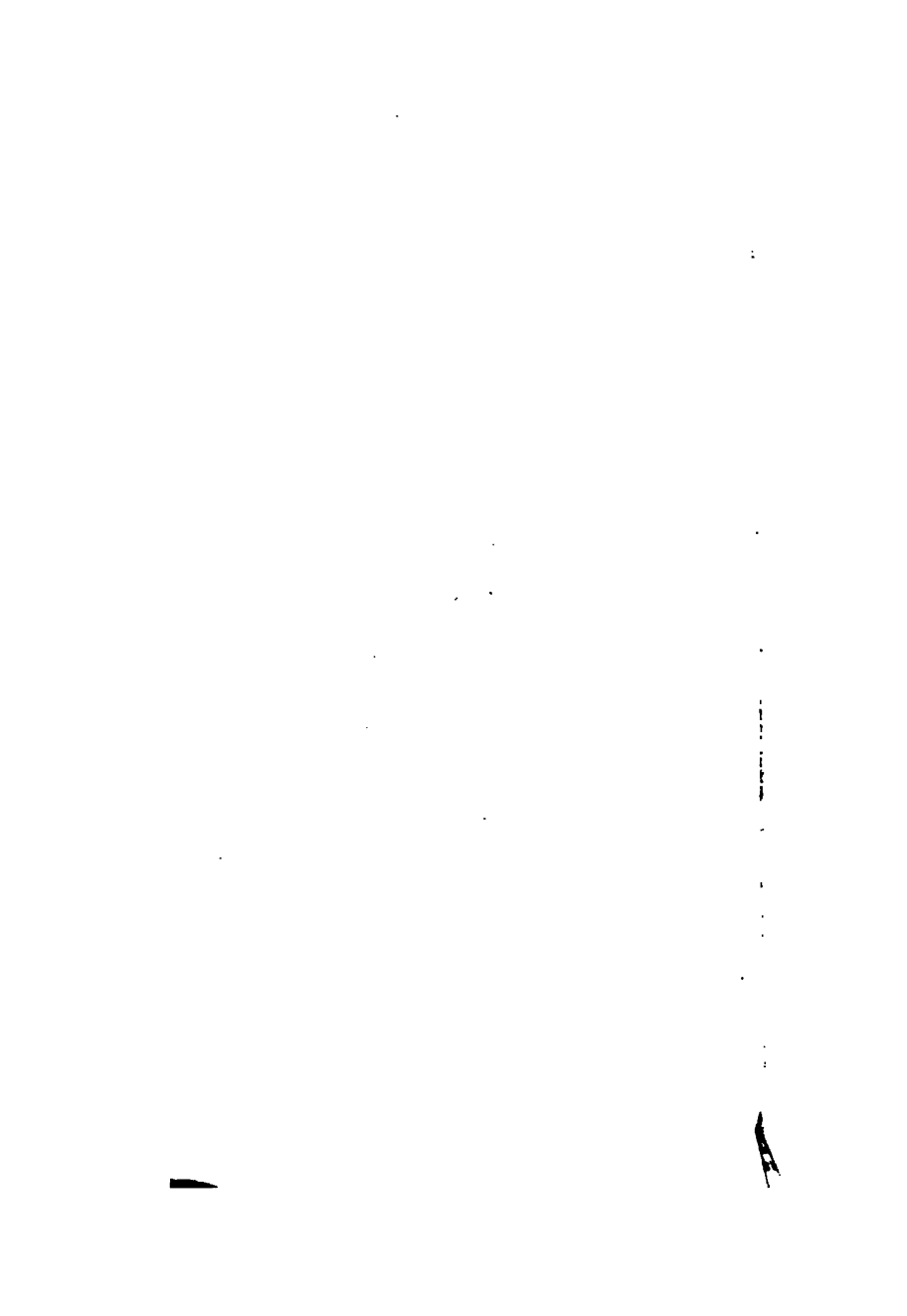




**LONDINIANA.**

17, Northumberland Street, Strand.





LONDINIANA;  
OR,  
Reminiscences  
OF THE  
BRITISH METROPOLIS:

INCLUDING  
CHARACTERISTIC SKETCHES,  
ANTIQUARIAN, TOPOGRAPHICAL, DESCRIPTIVE,  
AND LITERARY.

---

BY  
EDWARD WEDLAKE BRAYLEY,

F.A.S. M.R.S.L. &c. &c.

---

“ Before the good Folk of this  
Kingdom be undone,  
Shall Highgate Hill stand  
in the middle of Lunden.”  
*Mother Shipton's Prophecy.*

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IN FOUR VOLUMES.

VOL. III.

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1828.

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## LONDINIANA.

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### POETICAL DESCRIPTION OF LONDON.

AMONG the Lansdowne Manuscripts in the British Museum, is a miscellaneous collection of articles, principally written upon vellum, (viz. No. 762,) from which the following panegyrical verses on London have been correctly copied. The hand-writing appears to be of the time of Henry the Seventh: there are no points. There is considerable vigour in the thoughts, though with some reduplication, and the measure of the stanzas is not unharmonious. The bold figure in the last verse, which styles the Mayor both the *load-star* and *guy*, or guide, of the city, will not pass unnoticed by the poetical critic.\*

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\* Chaucer frequently uses the term *gie*, for *guide*, and particularly in his House of Fame, as may be seen from the following passage, in which Phæton is represented as intending both to lead and guide the car of Apollo: the lines, in themselves, are additionally curious, from acquainting us with the fact of the *milky way* having the name of *Walling-street* so long ago as Chaucer's time.—Jove's Eagle thus addresses the Poet:

LONDINIANA.

*An Honour to London.*

LONDON thowe arte of townes A þ̄ se!  
Souayne of Cities most symbliest by sight  
Of high renowne riches and royaltie  
Of Lordis barons and many goodly knight  
Of most dilectable lusty ladies bright  
Of famous prelatis in habitis claricall  
Of Marchavntes of substavnce and myght  
London thowe arte the flowre of cities all  
  
Gladdeth a man thowe lusty Troynomond  
Citie that somtyme cleped was newe Troye  
In all this erth Imperiall as thowe stonde  
Princis of townys, of plesure, and of Joye  
A richer resteth vnder no cristen Roye  
Ffor manly powre with craftis naturall  
Ffurmeth noon fairer syth the fflode of Noe  
London thowe arte the flowre of cities all

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"Lo," quod he, "cast up thyne eye,  
See yonder, lo! the galaxie,  
The which men clepe the milky way,  
For it is white; and some, parfay,  
Callen it Watling-streete,  
That ones was brent with the hete,  
When the Sunnes sonne the rede,  
That hight Pheton would lede,  
Algate his father's cart and gie:—  
gain;—In the same poem, Chaucer thus invokes the Sun:  
"God of science and of light,  
Apollo, through thy great might,  
This littell last booke now thou gie:—  
Now that I will for maistrie,  
Here art potenciall be shewde."—



Jem of all Joy, jasper of Jocunditie  
 Most myghtie carbuncle of vertue and valure  
 Stronge Troye in vigure and trennytie  
 Of Royall cities rose and garaflour  
 Empres of townys exalted in honour  
 In beautie bering the trone imperiall  
 Swete Paradise precelling in plesure  
 London thowe arte the flowre of cities all.

Above all Rivers thy River hath renowne  
 Whose boriall stremys plesaunt & preclare  
 Vnder thy lusty wallys renneth a downe  
 Where many a swan swymeth w' wynges fare  
 Where many a barge doth rowe and sayle w' are  
 Where many a ship resteth w' top royall  
 O towne of townys patron and not compare  
 London thowe arte the flowre of cities all.

Vpon thy lusty bridge w' pillers white  
 Been marchavntis full royall to be holde  
 Vpon thy stretis goth many a semely knyght  
 In velvet gownys and chaynys of gold  
 By Julius Cesour thy towre founded of olde  
 May be the howce of Mars victoriall  
 Whose artilery w' tonge maye not be tolde  
 London thowe arte the flowre of cities all.

Stronge be the walls abowte the stondis  
 Wise be the people that w'in the dwelles  
 Ffreshe is thy River w' his lusty stranda  
 Blithe be thy chirches, well sownyng are thy bells  
 Rich be thy marchavntes in substaunce that excells  
 Ffaire be thy wives, right lovesom white and small  
 Clere be thy Virgins lusty vnder kellys  
 London thowe arte the flowre of cities all.

Thy famous Maire by sure governaunce  
 W<sup>t</sup> swerde of Jusstize the ruleth prudently  
 No lorde of Parys, Venys, or Ffloraunce  
 In dignitie or honour goth him nygh  
 He is example right Lodester & Guy  
 Principall patron and Rose originall  
 Above all Maires as maister most worthy  
 London thowe arte the flowre of cities all.

BUCKLESBURY ; AND CORNET'S TOWER.

BUCKLESBURY, which commencing on the south side of Cheapside, proceeds in an oblique direction behind the Poultry into Walbrook, was "so called," says Stow, "of a mannor and tenements pertaining to one *Buckle*, who there dwelt and kept his courts.\* His mansion is supposed to have been the great stone building yet in part remaining on the south side of the streete ;—which hath of long time been divided, and letten out into many tenements : and it hath been a common speech, that when *Walbrooke* did lye open, barges were rowed out of the Thames, or towed up so farre ; and therefore the place hath ever since been called the *Old Barge*,—of such a Signe hanged out over the gate thereof."†

Directly opposite to Buckle's mansion was an ancient and strong Tower, of stone, which Edward III., by the name of the King's House, or *Cornet's Tower*, "did appoint to be his *Exchange of Money*, there to

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\* "Survey of London," p. 477 ; edit. 1618.

Ibid.—In *Barge-yard*, an inclosed court on the south side Bucklesbury, the well-known Sir Theodore Jansen, Knt. a house in George the First's reign.

be kept."\* Pennant says, this was "possibly a watch tower, from the summit of which, signals might have been given by the blowing of a *horn*;" in which conjecture he is probably right, and hence the origin of the name. But it is remarkable that that careless writer has committed no fewer than four errors in almost the same number of lines, in his brief account from Stow, of this Tower.†

Edward III., in his 82d year, (anno 1358) granted Cornet's Tower to his newly-built Chapel of St. Stephen, at Westminster. Stow informs us that it was taken down "of late yeeres," by Buckle, a grocer, (probably a descendant of the first mentioned owner of this manor,) who meant, in place thereof, "to have set up and builded, a goodly frame of timber," that is, a handsome house of wood; but whilst he was "greedily labouring" to "demolish the old Tower, a part fell upon him, and bruised him so sore, that his life was thereby shortened; and another, who married his widow, set up the new prepared frame of timber, and finished the worke."

Bucklesbury was, for a long period, chiefly inhabited by grocers and apothecaries, (or as we now call them, druggists,) who sold all kinds of herbs, "green as well as dry;" and it has been observed, that their houses, during the occurrence of the plague, were generally free from the visitations of that dreadful scourge. To "smell like Bucklesbury in *simpletime*," is a phrase used by Shakspeare, in his "Mer-

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\* Ibid.

† Vide "London," p. 443; edit. 1793.

ry Wives of Windsor;" and Decker, in his comedy of "Westward Hoe," published in 1607, has twice mentioned this street. In the first passage he says, "Go into Bucklesbury, and fetch me two ounces of *preserved melonnes*: look there be no *tobacco* taken in the shop when he weighs it:"—his words in the second are, "Run into Bucklesbury for two ounces of *dragon-water*, some *spermæceti*, and *treacle*."\*

Pennant states, that he had heard Bucklesbury was noted for the great resort of ladies of fashion to purchase tea, fans, and other *Indian* goods, there, in the time of King William, who, in some of his letters, appeared to be angry with his Queen for visiting those shops; which, as appears from the following lines of Prior, were sometimes perverted to places of intrigue. Speaking of *Hans Carvel's* wife, the poet says,—

"She, first of all the town, was told  
Where newest *Indian* things were sold;  
So in a morning, without boddice,  
Slipt sometimes out to Mrs. *Thody's*,  
To cheapen tea, or buy a screen;—  
What else could so much virtue mean?"

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\* Moufet, in his "Health's Improvement," &c. written in Queen Elizabeth's reign, calls upon the druggists and apothecaries to decide, whether sweet smells correct pestilent air. He adds, that *Bucklesbury* being replete with physic, drugs, and spicery, and being perfumed, in the time of the Plague, with the pounding of spices, melting of jam, and making perfumes for others, escaped that great Plague whereof such multitudes died, that scarce any house was left unvisited. Pennant's "London," p. 444; edit. 1793.

## DUCK LANE, NOW DUKE STREET, WEST-SMITHFIELD.

It would seem, from the following passage in one of Oldham's Satires, written about 1680, that Duck Lane, which, for many years past, has been exalted into Duke Street, was once famous for refuse bookshops ; and a few of that description are still remaining there.

“ And so may'st thou, perchance, pass up and down, }  
 And please awhile th' admiring court and town, }  
 Who after shall in *Duck Lane* shops be thrown.” }

This avenue leads into *Little Britain*, which, also, was formerly celebrated for its booksellers.

OLD BETHLEHEM, OR BETHLEM HOSPITAL, WITHOUT  
BISHOPSGATE.

BETHLEHEM, or Bethlem Hospital, vulgarly called *Bedlam*, derived its origin from a religious Community, instituted and settled “ without Bishopsgate,” (on the west side of the high street), by Simon Fitz-Mary, Sheriff of London, in the years 1246 and 1247.\* “ He

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\* In Strype's Stow, Vol. I. B. ii. pp. 94, 95, is a copy of the original deed of foundation, by which Fitz-Mary grants all his houses, land, &c. between the High Street and the great ditch, called Deep Ditch, westward, “ to the church of the glorious Virgin at Bethlem, (where the same Virgin brought forth our Saviour incarnate, and lying in the cratch, with her own milk nourished,) in free and perpetual alms, and to found there a priory for brethren and sisters, as stated above. They were to wear a Star on their copes and mantles in honour of the Star of Bethlem, and to be subject to the visitation of the Bishop of Bethlem, to whom, in token of obedience, they were to pay one mark sterling, annually at Easter.

founded it," says Stow, "to have beene a Priorie of Canons, with brethren and sisters; and King Edward the Third granted a protection, which I have seene; for the brethren, *Miliciæ beatæ Mariæ de Bethlem*, within the City of London, the 14 yeere of his reigne. It was an *Hospitall for distracted people*.—The Maior and Commonalty purchased the patronage thereof, with al the lands and tenements thereunto belonging; in the yeere 1546," from Henry the VIIIth; at which period, the hospital and its appurtenances were valued at £404. 12s. 11d.

After the City had thus obtained the patronage, this hospital was opened for the more general reception of lunatics than before; and in Edward the VIth's reign, several "protections" were issued by the King in Council, to different Proctors of the establishment, authorizing them to solicit alms for the maintenance of the patients during one year.\* In the 5th year of the same reign, the precinct of Bethlem was annexed to the parish of St. Botolph, without Bishopsgate. In Queen Elizabeth's time, the Hospital "Church and Chappel," Stow says, "were taken downe, and houses builded there, by the governors of Christ's Hospital. In this place, people that be distraight in their wits, are (by the suite of their friends,) received and kept as afore, but not without charges to

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\* These were the kind of *Proctors* who were forbidden to be detained in Watt's House for poor Travellers at Rochester, which so much ridiculous argument has been employed.

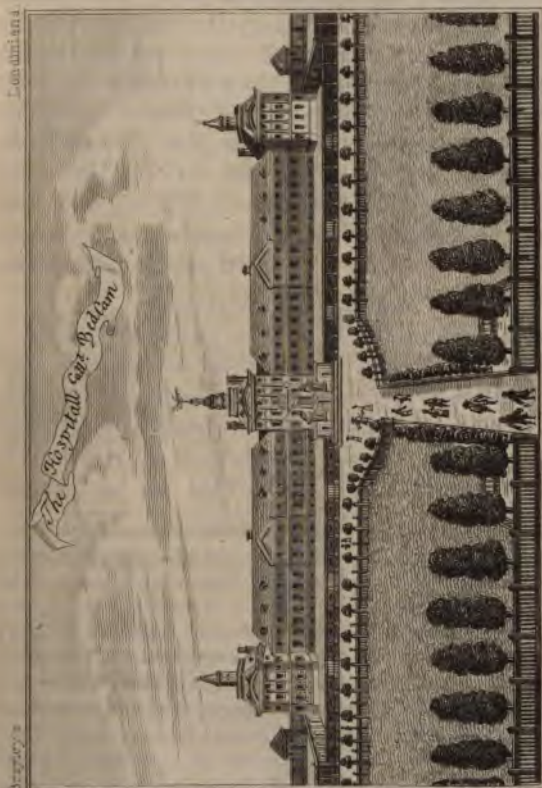
their bringers in." About an acre of ground, which formed a part of the precinct, was inclosed with a brick wall in 1569, by the celebrated Sir Thomas Roe, or Rowe, Lord Mayor, as a burial-ground for the ease of the London parishes. This plot abutted on the "deep ditch," which separated the hospital from the "Moore field," and was the place of interment of Sir Thomas's lady, at whose request it had been inclosed. The old gateway is yet standing on the east side of Moorfields, nearly opposite to the front of the new Catholic Chapel: the piers are surmounted by sepulchral urns, and there is a stone shield of the city arms near the middle of each: the ground itself, having ceased to be a burial place, has been long converted into gardens, principally attached to the houses in Broad-street Buildings. But, during the last and present year, a considerable portion of the south side, with the narrow alley, (chiefly inhabited by brokers,) that skirted it, has been formed into a wide carriage way; during which alteration, the mouldering bones of several hundred human bodies were dug up: these were partly re-interred in one pit within the burial-ground, and partly carted away. The new avenue, together with *Old Bethlem*, which continues the communication into Bishopsgate Street, (and has been recently widened, and partly rebuilt,) has received the name of *Liverpool Street*. Not the least remains of the old hospital, nor yet of the buildings which succeeded it, as mentioned by Stow, are now discoverable.

## BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL, MOORFIELDS.

As the population of the metropolis increased, the lunatics requiring relief became far more numerous than in former times, till at length, in the reign of Charles II., the Corporation of London determined to erect a new edifice for their reception on the south side of what were called the *Lower Quarters* of Moorfields, and immediately adjoining to the City wall. This Hospital was commenced in April 1675, and completed in July 1676, at an expense of nearly 17,000*l*. It was principally of brick, and consisted of a projecting centre, and lateral wings, ornamented with Corinthian pilasters, and quoins of stone : its breadth was about forty feet, and its length 540 feet. In front was a spacious area, (disposed into walks and grass plats,) inclosed by a high wall 680 feet in length ; in the middle of which was a spacious entrance, formed by large iron gates and stone piers, whereon were placed the celebrated figures of ' Raving and Melancholy madness,' executed by Caius Gabriel Cibber, the father of Colley Cibber the actor, dramatist, and poet-laureat. Pope greatly contributed to the popular fame of those statues by styling them, (in his *Dunciad*,) with alliterative satire, the " brazen, brainless brothers," of the dramatist ; yet in this attempt to degrade Cibber, the mean littleness of his own mind was but too apparent. Virtue has preserved an anecdote that one of them was copied from Oliver Cromwell's gigantic Porter, who became insane, and was confined in the Hospital. In the year

33, two additional wings, for incurable maniacs,





BETHELEHEM HOSPITAL, MOORFIELDS, IN 1720.

Thos. Hurst, Edw. Crosse & Co. Engrs.



were added to this building by subscription, but these being of the Tuscan order, bore no congruity to the former work. Since the commencement of the present century, the entire Hospital, which had become very ruinous, has been pulled down, and the lunatic establishment removed to a new and more spacious fabric in St. George's Fields. Its final demolition was effected about the year 1818, together with that of a long extent of the old City wall, against which it had been built; the site of both is now occupied by respectable houses, forming a portion of the north side of the street called *London Wall*.\*

#### PURITANICAL REGULATIONS.

During the gloomy reign of triumphant fanaticism that distinguished the memorable period of the civil wars, the people were subjected to many restrictions, and severely mulcted for slight offences, particularly if committed on the Sabbath. Even "trimming of beards," on the Lord's day," and "travelling" on

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\* The annexed print of Bethlehem Hospital was copied from the view published by Strype in 1720; and it must be regarded as curious from shewing the state of Moorfields at that period. It has been frequently said that the design of the Hospital was taken from the Thuilleries at Paris, and that Louis XIV. felt so indignant at his Palace having been made a model for a lunatic asylum, that he commanded a plan of St. James's Palace to be made "for offices of the vilest nature." There does not appear, however, to be any real foundation for this story, as Silvester's Views of the Thuilleries present no other similarity to Bethlehem Hospital, than what must naturally occur from a style of architecture common to both countries.

Fast days, were forbidden, (as well as those real breaches of good manners, swearing and drunkenness), as will be seen by the following entries, which appear in the books of St. Giles's parish.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                            | £ | s. | d. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|----|----|
| 1041. Rec <sup>d</sup> . of the Vintner at the <i>Catt</i> in<br>Queene Street, for p'mitting of tipling<br>on the Lord's day - - - -                                                                      | 1 | 10 | 0  |
| 1044. Rec <sup>d</sup> . of three poore men, for drinking<br>on the Sabbath daie at Tottenham Court                                                                                                        | 0 | 4  | 0  |
| — Rec <sup>d</sup> . of Mr. Hooper that he had of de-<br>faulters in a suspected bawdie house, on<br>the Fast day - - - -                                                                                  | 0 | 12 | 0  |
| — Rec <sup>d</sup> . of Mr. Richard Bigg, for a fault<br>done by his servant John Roberts -                                                                                                                | 0 | 1  | 0  |
| 1045. Rec <sup>d</sup> . of John Seagood, constable, which<br>he had of a Frenchman, for swearing<br>three oathes - - - -                                                                                  | 0 | 3  | 0  |
| — Rec <sup>d</sup> . of Mrs. <i>Thunder</i> , by the hands of<br>Francis Potter, for her being drunk, and<br>swearing seaven oathes - - -                                                                  | 0 | 12 | 0  |
| 1046. Rec <sup>d</sup> . of Mr. Hooker, for brewing on a<br>Fast day - - - -                                                                                                                               | 0 | 2  | 6  |
| — P <sup>d</sup> . and given to Lyn and two watchmen,<br>in consideration of their paines, and the<br>breaking of ij halberts, in taking the<br>two drunkards and swearers y <sup>t</sup> p <sup>d</sup> * | 1 | 4  | 0  |

\* Watchmen continued to use the *Halbert*, instead of the *Staff*, so late as the 4th of Queen Anne, (anno 1706) as appears in order of Common Council of that year, which directs, sufficient Watch shall be kept in the City and liberties of strong and able bodies, provided with candlesticks, and sufficiently armed with Halberts."

|                                                                                                                                                                             | £ | s. | d. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|----|----|
| 1643. Rec <sup>d</sup> . of four men, travelling on the Fast day - - - - -                                                                                                  | 0 | 1  | 0  |
| — Rec <sup>d</sup> . of Mr. Wetherill, headboro', which he had of one for an oath - - -                                                                                     | 0 | 3  | 4  |
| 1648. Rec <sup>d</sup> . from the Citty marshall, sent by the Lord Mayor, for one that was drunke at the <i>Forts</i> * in our parish - - -                                 | 0 | 5  | 0  |
| — Rec <sup>d</sup> . from Isabel Johnson, at y <sup>e</sup> Coleyard, for drinking on the Sabbath day - - -                                                                 | 0 | 4  | 0  |
| 1652. Rec <sup>d</sup> . of Mr. Huxley and Mr. Morris, who were riding out of town in sermon time on a Fast day - - -                                                       | 0 | 11 | 0  |
| 1654. Rec <sup>d</sup> . of William Glover, in Queen Street, and of Isaac Thomas, a Barber, in Holborn, for trimming of bearde on the Lorde's day. [The sum is not stated.] |   |    |    |
| 1655. Rec <sup>d</sup> . of a Mayd taken in Mrs. Jackson's ale-house on the Sabbath day - - -                                                                               | 0 | 5  | 0  |
| — Rec <sup>d</sup> . of a Scotchman drinking at Robert Owen's on the Sabbath - - -                                                                                          | 0 | 2  | 0  |
| 1656. Rec <sup>d</sup> . of Hen. Colewist in Maslyn Fields, for breach of y <sup>e</sup> Sabbath - - -                                                                      | 0 | 7  | 0  |
| 1658. Rec <sup>d</sup> . of Joseph Piers, for refusing to open his doores to have his house searched on the Lorde's daie - - -                                              | 0 | 10 | 0  |
| 1659. An entry occurs of "one Brooke's goods sold for breach of the Sabbath," but the produce is not set down.                                                              |   |    |    |

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\* The *Forts*, most probably, was the Redoubt with two flanks, which had been constructed near St. Giles's Pound, by order of Parliament, in 1643, when the whole of London was surrounded by earthen lines and fortifications.

## CITY TAVERNS.

In a black-letter Poem of Queen Elizabeth's reign, intituled 'Newes from Bartholemew fayre,' there is a curious enumeration of Taverns in London, namely:—

"There hath been great sale and utterance of Wine,  
Besides Beere, and Ale, and Ipocras fine,\*  
In every country, region, and nation,—  
But chiefly in Billingsgate, at the *Salutation*;  
And the *Bore's Head*, near London Stone;  
The *Swan* at Dowgate, a Taverne well knowne;  
The *Miter* in Cheape, and then the *Bull Head*;  
And many like places that make noses red:

\* The following directions for making Ypocras, which was a favourite drink of our fore-fathers, were extracted from Arnold's "Chronicle."

*The Crafts to make Ypocras.*

Take a quart of red wyne, an vnce of synamon, and half an vnce of gynger; a quartir of an vnce of greynes [of longe pepper,] wythe half a lb. of suger: brose alle these not to smalle, and then putte them in a bagge of wullen clothe (made therfore) with the wyne, and lette it hange ovir a vessell tyll y<sup>e</sup> wyne be runne thorow.—We may presume that the wine should be poured over the spices when boiling hot, otherwise it would extract but little of their strenght and flavour.

*The Ressaite to make Ypocras.*

For a galon and a pynt of red wyne, take synamon iij. vncis, gynger tryed an vnce, greynes and longe peper di. vnce, cloues and masys, a q<sup>r</sup>t<sup>r</sup> of an vnce, spiguard a qua<sup>r</sup>tir of an vnce, suger ij lb.

*The Bore's Head* in Old Fish Street ; *Three Crowns* in the Vintry ;

And now, of late, *St. Martin's* in the Seutree :

*The Windmill* in Lothbury ; the *Ship* at th' Exchange ;

*King's Head* in New Fish Street, where Roysters do range ;

*The Mermaid* in Cornhill ; *Red Lion* in the Strand ;

*Three Tuns* in Newgate Market ; Old Fish Street at the *Swan*.—

Several of the above *Signs* have been continued to the present day, in the very places mentioned ; but nearly all the original buildings were destroyed in the conflagration of 1666, and the few which escaped have been rebuilt, or so altered, that their former appearance has altogether vanished.

#### STEALING OF THE CROWN, BY COLONEL BLOOD.

The daring, and all but successful, attempt made to steal the Crown from the Tower in the reign of Charles the Second, is one of the most curious incidents in the English annals. The ensuing account of that transaction has been principally deduced from Bailey's "*History of the Tower*," and Strype's edition of Stow's "*Survey*." Strype's narrative was detailed from a relation of the circumstances by old Edwards,\* the only sufferer on the occasion, and from a manuscript supposed to have been written by Sir

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\* See Heath's "*Chronicle of the Civil Wars*," p. 580, and Strype's Stow, Vol. i. p. 92—96 : edit. 1720. Strype says that he had "this relation from the favour of Mr. Edwards himself, the late keeper of the Regalia;" meaning, probably, the '*young Edwards*' mentioned in the narrative.

Gilbert Talbot, who was master and treasurer of the Jewel-house, at the time of the attempted robbery.

Soon after the appointment of Sir Gilbert (about 1660,) the *Regalia* in the Tower first became objects of public inspection, which King Charles allowed in consequence of a reduction in the emoluments of the master's office.\* The profits which arose from shewing the jewels, Sir Gilbert assigned, in lieu of a salary, to an old confidential servant of his father's, named Talbot Edwards, who was entrusted with the care of them, and who was keeper of the *Regalia* when the notorious attempt to steal the *Crown* was made by one Blood,† a desperate ruffian, on the 9th of May, in the year 1673.

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\* Harleian MSS. No. 1843.

† He was the son of a blacksmith in Ireland, and deemed small crimes beneath him. He rescued one of his associates who had received sentence of death, in Yorkshire, from the officers as they were leading him to the gallows. In Ireland, he laid a plot for surprising the castle of Dublin; and seizing the magazine there, and usurping the government; but, the conspiracy being discovered by the Duke of Ormond, the night before its intended execution, some of the party were apprehended and suffered as traitors; whose death, Blood, and the other survivors, bound themselves by a solemn oath to revenge upon the Duke's person: and he, with five or six others, accordingly attempted it in the most bold and determined manner: his grace fortunately escaped, and Blood, in consequence, fell into some disrepute amongst his comrades. To redeem his credit, therefore, he is said to have formed the design of stealing the *Regalia*, which, he thought, would fully compensate for all his former miscarriages.



About three weeks before that time, Blood came to the Tower in the guise of a Parson, with a long cloak cassock, and canonical girdle, accompanied by a woman whom he called his wife. They desired to see the Regalia, and just as their wishes had been gratified, the lady feigned "a qualm upon her stomach," and Mrs. Edwards, the keeper's wife, having given her some spirits, courteously invited her into their house to repose herself: she soon recovered, and on their departure, both herself and her paramour professed themselves thankful for this civility.

A few days after, Blood brought four pair of white gloves to Mrs. Edwards as a present from his pretended wife; and, having thus begun the acquaintance, they made frequent visits to improve it. After a short respite of their compliments, the disguised ruffian returned again, and told Mrs. Edwards that his wife could discourse of nothing but the kindness of those good people in the Tower: that she had long studied, and, at length, bethought herself of a handsome way of requital. "You have," quoth he, "a pretty gentlewoman to your daughter, and I have a young nephew, who hath two or three hundred a year in land, and is at my disposal. If your daughter be free, and you approve it, I will bring him here to see her, and we will endeavour to make it a match." This was easily assented to by old Mr. Edwards, who invited the parson to dine with him on that day; he readily accepted the invitation, and, taking upon him to say grace, performed it with great seeming devotion, and, casting up his eyes, concluded "his long-winded

grace," with a prayer for the King, Queen, and Royal Family. After dinner he went up to see the rooms, and, observing a handsome case of pistols hang there, expressed a great desire to buy them, to present to a young Lord who was his neighbour : but this was merely a pretence, by which he thought " to disarm the house " against the period intended for the execution of his design. At his departure, (which was with a canonical benediction of the good company,) he appointed the day before mentioned to bring his young nephew to see his mistress ; and as he wished, he said, " to bring two friends with him to see the Regalia, who were to leave town early that morning," the hour was fixed at about seven o'clock.

The old gentleman had got up ready to receive his guest, and the daughter was in her best dress to entertain her expected lover, " when, behold, parson Blood, with three more, came to the Jewel-house, all armed with rapier blades in their canes, and every one a dagger, and a brace of pocket pistols. Two of his companions entered in with him, and the third stayed at the door, it seems, for a watch." The daughter, who thought it not modest to come down till she was called, sent the maid to take a view of the company, and bring a description of her gallant ; and the servant regarding the person standing without as the intended bridegroom, because he was the youngest of the party, returned to sooth the anxiety of her young mistress with the idea she had formed of his person.

Blood told Mr. Edwards, that they would not go stairs till his wife came, and desired him to shew

his friends the crown to pass the time till then. This was complied with, but they had no sooner entered the room, and the door, as usual, been shut, than a cloak was thrown over the old man's head, a gag put into his mouth, and an iron hook fastened to his nose. Thus secured, they informed him, that their resolution was to have the crown, globe, and sceptre ; and if he would quietly submit to it, they would spare his life ; otherwise he was to expect no mercy. Notwithstanding this threat, he endeavoured to make all the noise he possibly could, to be heard above ; they then knocked him down with a wooden mallet, and told him, that if yet he would lie quietly, they would spare his life, but if not, upon his next attempt to discover them, they would kill him : Mr. Edwards, however, by his own account, was not yet intimidated, but strained himself to make the greater noise, and, in consequence, received several more blows on the head with the mallet, and was stabbed in the belly : this again brought him to the ground, where the poor old man, who was nearly eighty years of age, lay for some time in so senseless a state, that one of the villains pronounced him dead : Edwards had come a little to himself, and hearing this, lay quietly, conceiving it best to be thought so. The booty was now to be disposed of, and one of them, named Parrot,\* put the orb into his breeches, Blood held the crown under his

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\* He was a silk dyer in Southwark, and, in the Civil Wars had been a lieutenant under Major-General Harrison.

cloak : and the third was about to file the sceptre in two, in order that it might be placed in a bag, brought for that purpose ; when fortunately the son of Mr. Edwards, who had been in Flanders with Sir John Talbot, (and on his landing in England had obtained leave to come away, post, to visit his father,) happened to arrive whilst this scene was acting. On his coming to the door, the person who stood centinel asked with whom he would speak ? to which he answered, that he belonged to the house ; and perceiving the other to be a stranger, told him that if he had any business with his father he would acquaint him with it, and so hastened up stairs to salute his relations. This unexpected arrival spread confusion amongst the ruffians, who almost instantly decamped with the crown and the orb, leaving the sceptre yet unfiled.

The aged keeper now raised himself upon his legs, forced the gag from his mouth, and cried, *treason ! murder !* which being heard by his daughter, who was, perhaps, anxiously expecting far other sounds, she ran out and reiterated the cry, with the addition of '*the crown is stolen.*' The alarm now became general, and young Edwards and his brother-in-law, Captain Beckman, ran after the robbers ; whom a warder put himself in a position to stop : but Blood discharging a pistol at him, he fell, although unhurt, and the thieves proceeded in safety to the " little Ward-house ite," where one Sill, who had been a soldier under omwell, stood centinel ; but he offered no opposition, and they passed over the drawbridge, and

through the outward Gate upon the wharf. Horses were waiting for them at St. Katharine's gate, ("called the *Iron Gate*,") and as they ran that way, they themselves cried out, *stop the rogues*, by which devise they proceeded, unsuspected, till captain Beckman overtook them. At his head Blood fired his second pistol, but missed him and was seized. The crown was still beneath his cloak, and, although he saw himself a prisoner, he had yet the impudence to struggle vigorously for his prey; and when it was at length wrested from him, said, "*It was a gallant attempt, however unsuccessful; for it was for a Crown!*"

Parrot was also taken, but Hunt, Blood's son-in-law, reached his horse and rode off, as did also two other of the thieves; but the former was soon afterwards stopped, through an accident, and likewise committed to custody.

In this struggle and confusion, the great Pearl, a large Diamond, and several smaller stones, were bulged from the Crown; but the two former, and some of the latter, were afterwards found and restored; the Ballas ruby, which had been broken off the sceptre, was also found, in Parrot's pocket, so that nothing considerable was eventually lost.

As soon as the prisoners were secured, young Edwards hastened to Sir Gilbert Talbot, and gave him an account of the transaction, which Sir Gilbert instantly communicated to the King; who commanded him to return forthwith to the tower, and when he had taken the examination of Blood, and the others, to report it to him. Sir Gilbert accordingly returned,

but the King, in the mean time, was persuaded by some about him, to hear the examination himself, and the prisoners, in consequence, were immediately sent for to Whitehall; a circumstance which is thought to have saved them from the gallows.

Blood, who had previously been the leader in an attempt upon the life of the Duke of Ormond, was, during his examination respecting the Crown, also interrogated on that subject, and, as if he valued himself upon the action, (and, possibly, suspecting that some discovery concerning it had already been made,) acknowledged, without hesitation, that he was one of the party: but, on being asked who were his associates, he answered, that *‘ he would never betray a friend’s life, nor deny a guilt in defence of his own !’* As to the provocation which he had for that assault, he said, that the Duke had taken away his estate, and had executed some of his friends; for which he and many others were bound by a solemn oath to be revenged. Lest the concealment of any of his audacities should detract from the romance of his life, he also voluntarily confessed to the King, that he had been engaged in a design to kill his Majesty with a carbine from among the reeds by the Thames’ side above Battersea; “where he often went to swim?”—that the cause of this resolution in himself and others, “was, his majesty’s severity over the consciences of the godly, in suppressing the freedom of religious assemblies;” but then he had “taken his stand among the reeds purpose, *his heart was checked by an awe of*

*Majesty* ; and he did not only himself relent, but also diverted his associates from the design."

"By these confessions," he told the King, "he had sufficiently laid himself open to the law," and might reasonably anticipate its utmost rigour ; for which, as far as concerned himself, he was prepared ; "inasmuch as there were hundreds of their friends, yet undiscovered, who were all bound to each other, by the indispensable oaths of conspirators, to revenge the death of any of the fraternity upon those who should bring them to justice ; which would expose his Majesty, and all his ministers, to the daily fear and expectation of a massacre. On the other hand, however, if his Majesty would spare the lives of a few, he might win the hearts of many ; who, as they had been daring in mischiefs, would be as bold, if received into pardon and favour, to perform eminent services for the crown."

Thus did the audacious, and wary villain, partly overawe, and partly captivate the good-nature of the King ; in short, after being remanded to prison, he and his accomplices were not only pardoned, but Blood himself was received into confidence and favour, and had 500*l.* a year conferred upon him, in Ireland. He was likewise admitted to all the private intimacy of the court, and he frequently employed his influence as a most successful solicitor for others. "Many gentlemen courted his acquaintance," says the manuscript, "as the Indians reverence devils, that they may not hurt them."\* Pennant, with presumptuous asperity,

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\* *Strype's Stow*, Vol. i. p. 95.

adds, " This miscreant died peacefully in his bed, August 29th, 1680, fearlessly, and without any signs of penitence, totally hardened and *forsaken by Heaven.*"\* In the latter part of his life, Blood appears to have professed Quakerism.

The venerable Talbot Edwards, so far from receiving the merited reward of his fidelity, obtained only, after great intercession, a grant on the Exchequer, of 200l. for himself, and 100l. more for his son ; but the payment, even of those sums, was so long delayed, and the expenses attendant upon the old man's wounds so considerable, that they were obliged at last to sell their orders for half of the amount in ready money.† Old Edwards survived his injuries till the 30th of September, 1674, when he died, aged eighty years and nine months.

" What could have been King Charles's real motive for extending mercy to Blood, must for ever be a mystery to the world. Few will be inclined to believe that the proffer of service from so vile a miscreant could have prevailed upon his Majesty's judgment ; for, base indeed must be the government that could have recourse to such instruments to support it, and despicable must be that authority which would be intimidated from the execution of justice upon so great a malefactor ; yet both these motives seem to have operated in the villain's favor, and he was ever after regarded as a *Sicarius* to a profligate set of men,

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nnant's " London," p. 307 : edit. 1793.

pe's Stow, *ut sup.*



to overawe any who had integrity enough to resist the measures of a most profligate court."\*

As Blood had been charged with, and, by his own confession, was guilty, of the attempt upon the Duke of Ormond's life, lord Arlington was sent to inform his Grace, that it was his Majesty's pleasure that he should not be prosecuted; for reasons which he, (his lordship,) was commanded to give him;—but the Duke interrupted him with the shrewd remark, that, "his Majesty's command was the only reason that could be given, and, therefore, he might spare the rest."†

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\* Bailey's "History of the Tower," Part i. p. 202; and Pen-  
nant's "London," p. 307. The excessive carelessness of the  
latter writer is fully shewn in this part of his work. Speak-  
ing of the persons interred in the Church of St. Peter ad  
Vincola, within the Tower, he says, p. 306, "I pass over  
less interesting monuments to the little stone on the floor  
which records that '*Talbot Edwards*, late keeper of his Ma-  
jesty's *Regalia*, 30th September, 1674, aged 80,' was depo-  
sited here;" but in page 308, forgetful of his previous words,  
he remarks, "It is singular that this aged man survived his  
injuries seven years; the attempt was made May 9th, 1671,  
and the inscription, 'contrary to the assertions of some histo-  
rians, fixes his death in 1680.'—But the actual inscription-  
is as follows: "Here lieth y<sup>e</sup> body of Talbot Edwards, gent-  
late keeper of his Ma<sup>ty</sup> Regalia, who dyed y<sup>e</sup> 30th of Septem-  
ber, 1674, ged 80 yeares and 9 moneths.

† Strype's Stow.—Echard, Tom. iii. p. 286, says the Duke  
answered, "That the King should see, he valued his life as  
little as his Majesty did his crown."

## REGALIA IN THE TOWER.

But few persons are acquainted with the variety and richness of the crown jewels, properly called the *Regalia*, but the ensuing extracts from Bailey's "*History of the Tower*," (mentioned in the preceding article) will convey a good idea of their general elegance and value.—It should be remembered, however, that some considerable alterations, both in the form and ornaments of the Imperial Crown, were made previously to the coronation of his Majesty, George the Fourth, in July, 1821.

"Without pretending to enter into a minute description of the *Regalia*, the following short account may be offered of such parts of the Crown jewels as are most particularly deserving of notice.

There are five Crowns, the first of which is called *St. Edward's*,\* being the Imperial crown that the Kings of England are crowned with. It was made for the coronation of king Charles the Second, and is embellished with pearls, diamond, rubies, emeralds, and sapphires, with a mound of gold on the top, encircled with a band or fillet of gold, garnished also with precious stones, and three very large oval pearls, one at the top, and the others pendant to the ends of the cross. This crown is formed of four crosses, and as many fleurs-de-lis of gold, rising from a rim, or circlet, also of gold, and set with precious

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\* It derives its name from the ancient crown, supposed to have been worn by king Edward the Confessor, and which reserved in Westminster Abbey till the rebellion in the of king Charles I., when it was taken away, together with other articles belonging to the regalia.

stones ; the cap within is made of purple velvet, lined with taffeta, and turned up with ermine.

*The Crown of State*, which is so called, because worn by the King or Queen when they go in state to parliament,\* was also made at the coronation of king Charles II. It is exceedingly rich, being garnished with a profusion of diamonds and other stones ; but is particularly remarkable as being embellished with an emerald seven inches in circumference, a pearl, the finest in the world, and a ruby of inestimable value.

*The Queen's Circlet of gold*. This was worn by queen Mary, consort of king James II., in proceeding to her coronation : it is a rim or circle of gold, richly adorned with large diamonds, curiously set, and around the upper edge a string of pearl ; the cap is of purple velvet, lined with white taffeta, and turned up with ermine, richly powdered.

*The Queen's Crown*, being that with which the Queens are crowned, is a very rich crown of gold set with diamonds of great value, intermixed with other precious stones and pearls ; the cap is similar to the preceding.

Another Crown, which is called the *Queen's rich Crown*, is worn by the Queen on her return from Westminster-hall, after the ceremony of her coronation. It is of gold, most splendidly adorned with diamonds and

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\* In ancient times our Kings observed the principal feasts with great hospitality and pomp, particularly those of Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide, when they always wore their Crowns of State. William the Conqueror usually kept his Christmas at Gloucester ; Easter at Winchester ; and Whitsuntide at Westminster. The strict observance of wearing the crown at these festivals was first neglected by king Edward the First ; and afterwards the custom gradually became forgotten.

pearls, and like the other imperial crowns, composed of crosses and fleurs-de-lis, rising from a rim or circle of gold.

*The Orb*, which rests in the King's right hand at his coronation,\* and is borne in his left on his return to Westminster-hall, is a ball of gold, six inches in diameter, encompassed with a band or fillet of gold, embellished with roses of diamonds encircling other precious stones, and edged with pearl. On the top is an extraordinary fine amethyst, of an oval shape, near an inch and a half in height, which forms the foot or pedestal of a cross of gold, three inches and a quarter high, set very thick with diamonds, and adorned with a sapphire, an emerald, and several large pearls.

*The Ampulla, or Eagle of gold*, which contains the holy oil at the ceremony of the coronation, is in the form of an eagle, with wings expanded, standing on a pedestal; all of pure gold finely chased. The head screws off about the middle of the neck for the convenience of putting in the oil, which is poured out through the beak into a spoon, called the *Anointing Spoon*, which is likewise made of pure gold, with four pearls in the broadest part of the handle. These are considered to be of great antiquity.

*The Curtana, or the Sword of Mercy*, which is borne naked before the King, between the two swords of justice at the coronation, is of plain steel, gilded. The blade is

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\* The Orb was an ensign, the intention of which was borrowed by our early Saxon kings from the Roman emperors, by whom it was used with their title, *Imperatores Orbis Terrarum*, as an emblem of their pretended power over the whole world. After the conversion of the Romans to Christianity, they surmounted it with a Cross, and with this appaniment we find it on most of the coins and seals of our kings from the time of Edward the Confessor.

thirty-two inches in length, and nearly two in breadth: the handle is covered with fine gold wire, and the point flat. The *Swords of Justice* are the Spiritual and Temporal; which are borne, the former on the right hand, and the latter on the left, before the King or Queen at their coronation. The point of the Spiritual Sword is somewhat obtuse, but that of the Temporal Sword is sharp: their blades are about forty inches long; the handles cased with fine gold wire. The scabbards of all three are alike, covered with a rich brocaded cloth of tissue, with a fine ferule, hook, and chape.

*Saint Edward's Staff*, which is carried before the King at the coronation, is a staff or sceptre of beaten gold, four feet seven inches and a half in length, and about three quarters of an inch in diameter, with a pike or foot of steel, four inches and a quarter long, and a mound and cross at the top.

*The King's Sceptre, with the Dove*, is of gold, in length three feet seven inches, and about three inches in circumference. It is set with diamonds and other precious stones; and upon the mound at the top, which is encircled with a band or fillet of rose diamonds, is a small cross, whereon is fixed a dove with wings expanded, as the emblem of mercy.

*The King's Sceptre, with the Cross*, or Sceptre Royal, likewise of gold, is two feet nine inches in length, and of the same size as that with the dove: the handle is plain, but the upper part is wreathed, and the pommel at the bottom set with rubies, emeralds, and small diamonds: the top rises into a fleur-de-lis, enriched with precious stones: out of which issues a mound, made of amethyst, garnished with table diamonds: and upon the mound is a cross covered with precious stones, having a large table diamond in the centre.

*The Queen's Sceptre, with the Cross*, is also of gold, adorned with diamonds and other precious stones, and, in most parts, is very like the king's, but not wreathed, nor quite so large.

*The Queen's Ivory Rod*, which was made for queen Mary, consort of king James the Second, is a sceptre of white ivory, three feet one inch and a half in length, with a pommel, mound, and cross of gold, and a dove on the apex.

Besides these, there is another very rich and elegant Sceptre with the Dove, which was discovered in 1814, behind a part of the old wainscoting of the Jewel-house, where it seems to have lain unobserved for a great number of years. This nearly assimilates to the King's Sceptre with the Dove, and there is every probability that it was made for queen Mary, the consort of William the Third, with whom she was jointly invested with the exercise of the royal authority.

*The Armilla or Bracelets*, which are ornaments for the King's wrists worn at coronations, are of solid fine gold, an inch and a half in breadth, and edged with rows of pearl. They open by means of a hinge, for the purpose of being put on the arm, and are chased with the rose, thistle, fleur-de-lis, and harp. Than the bracelet, there is not, perhaps, any ornament more universally known, or of higher antiquity, and we generally find it, as a distinguishing mark, worn by kings and chieftains. It is frequently mentioned not only in the history of our Saxon and Danish ancestors, but in the writings of far more ancient nations.\*

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\* "And I took the crown that was upon his head, and the that was upon his arm, and have brought them to my lord." 2 Sam. ch. i, 10.

*The Royal Spurs*, are also made of fine gold curiously wrought, and are carried in the procession at coronations by the lords Grey of Ruthven ; a service which they claim by descent from the family of Hastings, earls of Hastings.

*The Saltseller of State*, which is a model, in gold, of the "White Tower;" a grand silver font, double gilt, generally used at the baptisms of the royal family ; and a large silver Fountain presented to king Charles the Second by the town of Plymouth, are likewise worthy of notice. There is also, repositied in the Jewel-house, a magnificent service of Communion plate belonging to the Tower chapel: it is of silver, double gilt, superbly wrought; the principal piece containing a beautiful representation of the Lord's Supper.

CLERKENWELL CLOSE.—JOHN WEEVER.

Clerkenwell Close was the residence of Weever, the industrious, but inaccurate, transcriber of our ancient Sepulchral Inscriptions. He was born in Lancashire in the year 1576, and educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, under Dr. Robert Pearson, Archdeacon of Suffolk. Whilst young he travelled on the Continent, and visited Leige and Rome. He was strongly attached to the study of antiquities, and after his return, being encouraged and patronized by Sir Robert Cotton, and the learned Selden, he collected materials for his well known work on "*Ancient Funerall Monvments*," which was first published in 1631, and the Epistle to which is dated from his "House in Clerkenwell Close, this 28th day of May."\* He died in the following year, and was in-

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\* There is a "*History of Christ*," in verse, which is sup-

tered in the old Church of St. James, Clerkenwell. His Epitaph, as written by himself, has been thus printed :—

Lancashire gave me Breath, and Cambridge Education :  
Middlesex gave me Death, and this Church my Humation :

And Christ to me hath given

A Place with him in Heaven.

Another Epitaph, by a friend, was inscribed upon a tablet, and placed against a column near his grave.

WEEVER, who labor'd in a learned strain,  
To make Men long since dead to live again,  
And, with Expence of Oyle and Ink, did watch  
From the Worm's mouth the sleeping Corse to snatch,  
Hath, by his Industry, begot a way  
Death, who insidiates all things, to betray ;  
Redeeming freely, by his Care and Cost,  
Many a sad Herse, which Time, long since, gave lost ;  
And to forgotten Dust such Spirit did give  
To make it in our Memories to live.—

Where Death destroy'd, when He had power to save,  
In that he did not seek to rob the Grave ;  
For where so e'er a ruin'd Tomb he found,  
His Pen hath built it new out of the Ground.

posed to have been written by Weever, (vide "*Censura Literaria*," Vol. 11.) and some of his original MSS. are in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries. A 2d edition of the *Monuments* appeared in 1661, fol. with a head of Weever; and a 3d, in 4to. was published in 1766, with some alterations by the Rev. William Tooke, F. R. S.—The author of the present article has been long preparing a new edition, corrected and enlarged from his own notes made in his travels to almost every part of the kingdom.



'Twixt Earth and Him this interchange we find,  
 She hath to Him, he bin to Her, like kind.  
 She was his Mother, he, (a grateful Child,)  
 Made her his Theme, in a large work, compil'd  
 Of Funeral Reliques, and brave Structures rear'd  
 On such as seem'd to her the most indear'd:  
 Alternately a Grave to Him she lent,  
 O'er which his Book remains a Monument.

SWORDS WORN BY FOOTMEN.

Although the custom of Gentlemen, and of others aping them, to wear *Swords*, still lives in the recollection of our more aged Citizens, and is occasionally a subject of discourse, it is not so commonly known that, in king William's reign, even Footmen had been tolerated to wear side arms. Yet this fact is rendered evident by an official notice published in the London Gazette for New Year's Day, 1701, of which the following is a copy.

“By the right hon. Charles, Earl of Carlisle, Earl Marshal of England during the minority of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk. Whereas many mischiefs and dangerous accidents, tending not only to the highest breach of the Peace, but also to the destruction of the lives of his Majesty's subjects, have happened and been occasioned by *Footmen wearing of Swords*:—for prevention of the like accidents and disturbances for the future, I do hereby order that no Footmen attending any of the Nobility or Gentry of his Majesty's realms shall wear any Sword, *hanger*, *bayonet*, or such other like offensive weapon, during such time as they or any of them shall reside or be within the Cities of London and Westminster, and the liberties and precincts of the same, as they will an-

swer the contrary hereof.—Given under my hand, and the seal of the Earl Marshal of England, the 30th day of December, 1701, in the 13th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord King William the Third, of England, &c.

CARLISLE, E. M.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—MONUMENTS OF FOX AND  
PITT.

Those eminent Statesmen, and great political rivals, *Charles James Fox*, and *William Pitt*, lie buried within a few yards of each other, in the north transept of Westminster Abbey. To that circumstance the 'northern wizard,' Sir Walter Scott, most feelingly alludes in his "Lay of the Last Minstrel ;"—

Drop upon Fox's Grave the tear  
'Twill trickle to his Rival's Bier !  
On PITT's the mournful requiem sound,  
And Fox's shall the notes rebound !  
The solemn echo seems to cry,—  
" Here let their discord with them die"—  
Speak not for those a separate doom,  
Whom fate made *Brothers* in the Tomb ;  
But search the land of *Living Men*,  
Where wilt thou find their like again !

Both graves are distinguished by the respective initials of their names cut on small stones in the pavement. The remains of Pitt are deposited in a vault first made for the great Earl of Chatham, his father ; and it may be mentioned as a remarkable fact, that the leaden coffin of that illustrious nobleman was found completely overturned after the fire in the *Abbey Church*, on the 9th of July, 1803, it hav-



Thos. Furst Edw. Chasce & Co London



ing been rendered buoyant by the water which had been thrown into the Church to extinguish the flames. Pitt's mother, the Countess of Chatham, his sister, Lady Harriet Elliot, and his sister-in-law, Mary Elizabeth Sydney, late wife to the present Earl of Chatham, were also interred in the same vault.

The monument of Mr. Fox has been erected against the wainscotting of the choir, near the great north-east column, at the intersection of the nave and transept; but it is so immediately before the eye, that the fine proportions of the figures, which are all of statuary marble, are deprived of their due effect; the base being insufficiently elevated. It consists of a group of the deceased, in a recumbent attitude, on a mattress, expiring in the arms of Liberty; who is seated at the head of the Monument, but has no distinguishing emblem: at the feet, reclining languidly over the dying statesman, is Peace, with her dove-topped sceptre, regretting, in pensive resignation, the fall of him whose commanding eloquence had so frequently been exerted in her support. Near the latter figure, but advanced on the plinth, in front, and on one knee, is a Negro, with his hands gratefully clasped to his breast, as though testifying his veneration for the fallen patriot, by whom his chains had been broken, and the Slave Trade abolished. The figure of the deceased is extremely characteristic: the likeness is finely preserved; and the expression is dignified and forcible. In that of Liberty, there is much of the air and character of the Niobe: on her head is a *wreath of flowers*. The African, who is nearly

naked, was sculptured from the life, and is well formed ; the graceful ease imparted to an attitude exceedingly difficult of execution, displays the talents of the Sculptor in a very superior point of view. Canova, after inspecting this figure in the artist's *studio*, assured Lord Holland, that neither in England, nor out of England, had he seen any modern work in marble that surpassed it. This Monument, which has not yet been inscribed with any epitaph, was designed and executed by Richard Westmacott, Esq. R.A. The expense was defrayed by a Subscription, the contributors to which were of different classes ; namely, Mr. Fox's private friends, (including his present Majesty, who gave 1000 guineas) and the supporters of his political principles : of the former, he had more, perhaps, than any man of his time ; and the latter comprehended a large portion of the rank, the talent, and the virtue of his Country.

This renowned patriot was born on the 13th of January, 1748. He was the 3d son of Henry Fox, afterwards Lord Holland, by Georgina Caroline, eldest daughter of Charles, 2d Duke of Richmond. His decease was occasioned by a dropsy, and took place at Holland House, Kensington, on the 13th of September, 1806. At that period he was Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and his strenuous exertions to negotiate a Peace with France, whilst in a state of grievous bodily suffering, tended greatly to accelerate his death. During the short time, however, he had continued in power, he accomplished the task of rescuing the British character from

its most opprobrious stigma, by the *Abolition of the Slave Trade*.

Pitt's Monument, which is of colossal magnitude, stands upon a stone arch supported by piers, immediately over the great west entrance. This, also, is the work of Westmacott; the composition includes a group of three figures, in statuary marble, the principal of which represents the deceased in his Parliamentary robes, as Chancellor of the Exchequer. He is standing in an energetical attitude, as though engaged in debate, and the likeness is well preserved. History, in a reclining posture, recording his words, is on the base to the left, and on the opposite side is Anarchy, seated, in chains. The principal figure is nine feet high, and the accessory ones are of similar proportions. This Monument was erected in 1813, by Parliament, which had likewise honoured his memory by a public funeral.

The transcendent talents and persuasive oratory of Mr. Pitt, combined with the peculiar situation of national affairs, occasioned his advancement to power at a very early age; and such was the confidence placed in his abilities and principles, that for upwards of twenty years, all the resources and influence of the British Empire were subjected to his controul. His success, however, in opposing the overwhelming torrent of French aggrandizement, was not commensurate with his efforts to stem its progress; and the issue of the disastrous battle of Austerlitz, in the autumn of 1805, is known to have had a fatal influence on his declining health. He died on the 23d of January,

1806; in the 47th year of his age. The inscription states that his Monument was raised "in testimony of Gratitude for his eminent Public Services, and of Regret for his irreparable Loss."

CIVIC HARE AND FOX HUNTING.—LORD MAYOR'S BANQUETTING HOUSE.

To those who are but little studied in our civic antiquities, it will, doubtless, appear strange to learn that so recently as Queen Elizabeth's time, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen have recreated themselves by Hare and Fox-hunting, in the immediate vicinity of London; yet Strype, Stow's best editor, thus acquaints us with the fact, from manuscripts in his own possession.

"On the 18th of September, 1562, the Lord Maior (Harper), Aldermen, and many worshipful persons; and divers of the Masters and Wardens of the twelve Companies, rid to the *Conduit Heads* to see them after the old fashion: and afore dinner they hunted the Hare, and killed her, and thence to dinner at the Head of the Conduit. There was a good number entertained with good cheer by the Chamberlain; and after dinner they went to hunting the Fox. There was a great cry for a mile, and at length the hounds killed him at the end of St. Giles's. Great hallooing at his death, and blowing of horns; and thence the Lord Maior, with all his company, rode through London to his place in Lombard-street."

The principal of the Conduit Heads from which the derived water, at that period, were at *Con-*  
*;* where New Bond Street, Conduit Street,  
*stand*; Tyburn, Paddington, White Con-



doit Fields, Highbury Barn, and Hackney. But the place where the hunting party dined, on the above occasion, was the Lord Mayor's *Banquetting House*, which occupied some part of the site of the present Stratford Place, in Oxford Road; and near which, according to Maitland, the ancient church and village of *Tyborne*, (now *St. Mary-le-bone*,) was situated. Across the rivulet of Tyborne, which then flowed openly towards Tothill Fields, was a small bridge taking name from the Banquetting House, which stood near it, on the north-east side. In the neighbourhood of the bridge, were "nine fountains or Conduits, first erected about the year 1238, for supplying the City with salubrious water," and "under the Banquetting House, were two cisterns for the reception of the water." This "handsome building,—whither his Lordship with his brethren the Aldermen, occasionally repaired, on horseback, accompanied by their ladies, in waggons, to view the City Conduits, after which they were sumptuously entertained in the said mansion-house,—having been for many years neglected by the citizens, was taken down in the year 1737, and the cisterns were arched over."\* The bridge, which was only fifteen feet wide, was enlarged about the same time, the City giving 100*l.* towards the expense. It formed a part of the highway, now Oxford Street, but the road here having been much heightened, and the whole stream covered over, not the least remains of the bridge are now visible. Pen-

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\* *Maitland's "History of London,"* p. 779. edit. 1739.

nant states, that the late Carew Mildmay, Esq. who, after a very long life, died a few years ago, used to say, that he remembered killing a Woodcock on the site of Conduit-street, at that time an open country.\*

*Stratford Place* was built about the year 1775, by Edward Stratford and others, to whom a ground-lease, renewable for ever under certain conditions, had been granted by the Corporation of London. The houses, twenty-two in number, are handsome and convenient dwellings, principally of brick, but ornamented with Ionic pilasters, and other dressings, of stone. In the superb mansion that terminates this Place, and fronts the entrance from Oxford Street, the late Earl of Aldborough resided many years.

#### PRYNNE'S "RETRACTATION," A FORGERY.

Shortly before the decapitation of Charles the First, there was published a small quarto tract, of eight pages, purporting to be a "*Retraction*," by Prynne, of the arguments which he had previously advanced against the Stage, in his *Histrion-mastix*. The tract is so extremely scarce, that it must afford considerable gratification to many, to see a *literal* reprint of the same, which is here given from a copy preserved among the king's pamphlets in the British Museum.

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\* "London," p. 126: 3d edit. Mildmay and General Ogleve, continues Pennant, "were great intimates, and nearly the same age, and often brought proofs to each other of the length of their recollection." The preface to Pennant's is dated March 1, 1790: we may infer, therefore, that *may* died between 1780, and 1785.

*Mr. William Prynne. His Defence of STAGE PLAYS, in a Retractation of a former Book of his called Histrie-Mastie. London, printed in the year 1649.*

“Whereas this Tyranicall, abominable, lewd, schismaticall, hæreticall Army, are bent in a wilfull and forcible way to destroy all Lawfull Government; and to compass those ends, have lately infringed the Priviledges of Parliament, being a thing contrary to all Customes, Laws, Statutes, Examples, Precedents, and precepts, as I have at large discoursed in my last book, and brought a whole army of proofs against them, (*Origen, Philo Jud. Turtullean, Lanctantius, Eusebius, Ambrose, Gregory, Augustin, Cyprian, Hieronimus, Baselius, Nazianzan, Athanasius, Chrysostomus, Barnard, Tho. Aquinas, Hook. Eccl. Calvin*) for it is easie to be proved by the Fathers and all Christian writers, That Authority Lawfull is to be obeyed; I cannot yet be silent in a thing of so great moment, but must make known to the People of *England*, and to all the world, to all sorts of men, nay, to men and Angels, those exorbitant courses in which they persist still. It is not long ago, and therefore too lately to be so soone forgotten, how Colonel Pride and diverse of the Army did stop the Members of Parliament from doing of their duty in a most forcible, unlawfull, seditious, mutinous, unexampled, and unparalleled way. Among the multitude of faithfull Patriots and Parliament men, they seized also upon me, conveyed me away by force, and restrained me of my liberty, for no offence, but onely endeavouring to discharge my conscience, which is a thing I shall allwayes do, without fearing any man, any arm of flesh, any Potentacie, Prelacy, superintendency, or power terrestial or internall; and have done, witnesse my often sufferings from the Court, from the Lords, and from the Prelates, when I

durst maintain the truth without fear of either King, Lords, Prelates, Presbyterians, or Independents. But I let this passe, having already at large written about that injurie; but now there is another fresh occasion which hath excited my just indignation against this wicked and Tyranicall Army, they did lately in a most inhumane, cruell, rough, and barbarous manner take away the poor Players from their Houses, being met there to discharge the duty of their callings; as if this Army were fully bent, and most trayterously, and maliciously set to put down and depresse all the King's Friends, not onely in Parliament, but in the very Theatres; they have no care, Covenant, or any thing else, but being most fedifragous, would deprive the King of all his Rights and Prerogatives, which they are bound by the Covenant to maintain; and was it not alwayes an allowed Prerogative to Kings and great Princes to have Players for their Recreations, which I am verily perswaded they are as little able to answer for, considering their Covenant, as for their other illegal action towards us in Parliament.

But now I know what the malicious, ill-spoken, clamorous, and obstreperous people will object against me; namely, That I did once write a Book against Stage-Play, called the *Histrion-Mastix*, for which I underwent a cruel sentence in the Star-chamber. I confesse it is true, I once did so, but it was when I had not so cleer a light as now I have; and it is no disparagement of any man to alter his judgment upon better information; besides it was done long ago, and when the King (whose vertues I did not then so perfectly understand) governed without any controul, which was the time that I took the better to shew my conscience and courage, to oppose that power which was the highest, but had I truly known the King, I must confesse with sorrow, I should not

have compared him to Nero, the most wicked of the Roman Emperors, (as I did in that book,) for loving of Stage-plays; nor have given the Queen those bitter and cruell words of whore and strumpet, for playing a part in Mr. *Montague's* Pastorall, but I have suffered for that long ago, and am now ready to suffer, in discharging my conscience, under what power so ever is now set up to Martyr me.

But that Plays are lawful things, and are to be allowed as recreations for honest men, I need not quote many authors to prove it, it will serve the turn if I do but tell you that many good men have been authors of Comædies and Tragædies, and many of them Christians, (*Buchanon, Grotius, Hensius, Barclaius,*) there are also many ancient Comædians and Tragædians among the Heathen, which were men of no ill note, (*Menander, Sophocles, Aeschylus, Euripides, Aristoplaues, Terentius, Plautus, Seneca,*) and whereas I did quote many Fathers and other ancient Christian authorities against Stage-plays, I confess I was not perfectly advised in all the circumstances belonging to them, being not such Plays as were written and acted in *England* of late, for the Recreation of our most gracious King and Queen, and many of their best friends: and therefore distinctions ought to be used in those cases; for all Plays are not of one nature, and vertues, magnanimity, chastity, sobriety, temperance, justice, modesty, goodness, &c. may be taught in Plays, and many men have been made the better for seeing of them. And whereas divers objections have been made against Stage-plays, for that many of them are profane, many of them have swearing and blasphemy in them, many of them have cozening, cheating, legerdemain, fraud, deceit, jugglings, impostures, and other lewd things, which may teach young people evil things, and corrupt good manners, I do also myself speak against such

Playes, and will not at all maintain them, much lesse would I be content to suffer in such a cause as that were. But that honest Players may be tolerated, and not to be forbidden by any Army under heaven, I do maintain before all the world. It is true that some have objected to Stage-playes, that there is an unlawfull thing used in them, which is against a place in the Old Testament, (and is urged by Dr. *Reinolds*, and other reverend men against Playes,) namely, that men or boyes do wear the apparel of women, being expressly forbidden in the Text. To this I answer, first, that if this be all, it is a fault may be easily amended; and we may do in England, as they do in *France*, *Italy*, *Spaine*, and other places, where those that play womens parts are women indeed; and so there [be] no offence against that place. But then again it may be objected, That that is more wanton than if boyes acted womens parts, and more apt to engender loose thoughts; and I myself am of that opinion, And therefore do desire rather to maintain that tenet [tenet], That mens putting on of womens apparel is not again [against] the Scripture in a plain and ordinary sence; for it had a farther meaning, as one of the Rabbies affirms; for it was a custom of men in those days, when they prayed to *Rimmon*, who was *Mars*, that they put on womens apparel, to seem like *Venus*, and so to please that false god; and women, when they prayed to *Ashtaroth*, who was *Venus*, put on men's apparel, to seem like to *Mars*, and so to please that goddess, and therefore I think, because this scruple is satisfied, I may conclude that good Plays, which are not profane, lewd, bad, blasphemous, or ungodly, may be acted; and that this wicked and tyrannical Army ought not to hinder, to impede, let, prohibit, or forbid the acting of them; which I dare maintain to all the world; for I was never afraid to suffer in a good cause."

Prynne's political enemies have regarded the above tract as a perfect *bonne-bouche*, whilst the supporters of Stage-performances have hailed it with triumphant exultation. It is, however, neither more nor less than a direct *forgery*, coloured, it is true, by an attempt to imitate Prynne's style and manner, but altogether failing in its object by making admissions which that writer never could have contemplated since they involved both the consistency of his opinions, and the integrity of his character.

"Had I truly known the King," says the Tract, speaking in Prynne's name, "I must own with sorrow, I should *not* have compared him to Nero,—nor have given his Queen those *bitter* and *cruell* words of *whore* and *strumpet*, for playing a part in Mr. Montague's Pastorall:"—Now those were the very charges brought against him in the Star-Chamber, by a forced and unwarrantable construction of certain passages in his *Histrion-mastix*, which, in reality, are by no means susceptible of such a strained interpretation. Of this fact the reader will be convinced by the following extracts, which include the passages in question.

In his 'Epistle Dedicatory' to the *Histrion-mastix*, Prynne states that long before that period, namely, 1632, the date of the work, he had conceived an intention of writing against Stage-Plays, and that the increasing number of Play-houses, and Play-haunters, induced him to fulfil his design. Speaking of his original intent, he says,

"For which purpose about 7 years since, recollecting

those Play-condemning passages which I had met with in the Fathers and other Authors, I digested them into one entire written discourse, which having since that time enlarged beyond its intended Bulk, because I saw the number of Players, Play-books, Play-haunters, and Play-houses, still increasing, there being above forty thousand Play-books printed within these two yeares (as Stationers informe mee) they being now more vendible than the choycest Sermons; two olde Play-houses [The Fortune and Red Bull,] being also lately reedified, enlarged, and one *new Theatre* erected [White Friers Play-house] the multitude of our London Play-haunters being so augmented now, that all the ancient Divils Chappels (for so the Fathers style all Play-houses) being five in number are not sufficient to contain their troopes, whence we see a sixth now added to them; whereas even in vitious *Nero his raigne there were but three standing Theatres in Pagan Rome* (though farre more spacious than our Christian London) and *those threetoo many*: Hereupon I first commended it, being thus augmented, to the Licencer, and from him unto the Presse:—"\*

The second extract is from the body of the work, (pp. 214, 215,) where the impropriety of female acting is discussed, and the passage itself is referred to in the index by the remarkable phrase, '*Women actors, notorious whores.*'

—"If now any object that it is farre better, farre more commendable for Boyes to act in Womans attire, than to bring woman-Actors on the Stage to personate female

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\* It must be remarked, that the names of the Play-houses, which are inserted within brackets in the above extract, are in *Prynne's book* printed in the margin.



parts ; a practice much in use in former times among the *Greekes* and *Romans*, who had their *Mimæ*, their *Sce-nicæ mulieres*, or woman-Actors (*who were all notorious impudent prostituted Strumpets*) especially in their *Floralian Enterludes* ; as they have now their female-Players in Italy, and other forraigne parts, and as they had such French-women Actors in a Play not long ago [In Michael-Terne, 1629] personated in Black-friers Play-house, to which there was great resort," &c.—

It will be readily conceded by the unprejudiced mind, that the expressions in the above paragraphs, which were magnified into such gross calumnies, are, in verity, nothing more than the plain relation of historical facts, and in no respect allusive either to Charles or his Queen. It is, consequently, in the highest degree improbable, that Prynne should ever have made those acknowledgements of intentional scandal which the 'Retraction' ascribes to him. On this point, therefore, the evidence of the forgery is almost complete. But we have a yet stronger proof, namely, the positive denial of Prynne himself, as printed on "a very large sheet like a posting-bill, or rather a posting-bill itself," the contents of which are thus detailed in the 2d volume of Collier's "Poetical Decameron," p. 321.

"The Vindication of William Prynne, Esq. from some scandalous Papers and imputations newly printed and published to deduce and defame him in his reputation.

Whereas a scandalous Paper have [has] been newly printed and published in my name by some of the imprisoned Stage-Players, or agents of the Army, intituled *Mr. William Prynne, his Defence of Stage-Playes, or a*

Retraction of a former booke of his, called His *Thromastix*, of purpose to traduce and defame me, I do hereby publicly declare to all the world the same to be a *meaner Forgery and imposture*, and that my *judgment and opinion* concerning Stage Plays, and the *Common Actors* of them, and their intollerable mischeivousnesse in every Christian State, is still the same as I have more amply manifested it to be in my *Histriomastix*, &c. &c.

WILLIAM PRYNNE.

From the King's Head in the Strand, Jan. 10, 1648."

By comparing a few dates and circumstances, we shall be enabled to ascertain almost the exact period at which the false '*Retraction*' was published.

In the copy in the Museum, over the date 1649, on the title-page, is written in an old hand, "Jan. 10th, 1648;" which, probably, has an immediate reference to Prynne's '*Vindication*.' Now, previously to the alteration of the Style, in 1752, the new year did not, *legally*, commence until the 25th of March, although it was customary with many, to regard it as in modern times, viz. as beginning on the 1st of January. Hence, both the '*Retraction*' and the reply, although issued within a few days of each other, and in the same month, (as will soon be shewn) are dated in different years: it is curious, that the '*Vindication*' bears the prior date; but the date ought, in both instances, to have been printed thus—1648-49.

The false Tract bears internal evidence of having been composed after Colonel Pride,—to use the language of the day,—had *purged* the House of Commons, which was on the 6th of December, 1648. It *also mentions* the seizure of the Players as a "fresh

concern," which had excited the writer's just indignation against the Army which had taken them away "from their *Houses*, being met there to discharge the duty of their callings." That event took place on New-year's Day, 1648-49, as appears from the following passage in the "*Moderate Intelligencer*," No. 198, from December the 28th, to January the 4th, 1649.

"Jan. 1. This day the Souldiers seized the Players (or baine of civility) in Salisbury Court, and the Cock-pit, got some of the Players money, and more from the Ladies and Gentlewomen by way of gift to gard them safe home."

The result is obvious,—for as Prynne's '*Vindication*' is dated on the 10th of January, and the Players were arrested on the 1st of that month, the '*Retraction*' must have been published in the intervening period.

#### ST. SAVIOUR'S CHURCH, SOUTHWARK.

The following instance of sudden Death is recorded in Stow's "*Summarie of the Chronicles of England*," imprinted in 1604," to have occurred in this fabric, in the 20th year of Queen Elizabeth's reign, anno 1577-78.

"The 17 of Januarie one Simon Pembroke dwelling in Southwarke being vehemently suspected to be a *Conjuror*, by commandement of the ordinarie Judge for those parts, appeared at the Parish Church of Saint Saujour, at the court holden there, which Simon busied in entertaining a Proctor, and hauing money in his hand, leane*d* his head upon the pew wherein the Proctor stood, which

after he had done a certaine space, the Procter began to lift up his head to see what hee ayldc, and found him departed out of life, and straight way the said Simon fell downe ratling a little in the throat, and never spake word after. This was done even as the iudge came into the Church, who said it was the iust iudgment of God towards those that used Sorcery, and a great example to admonish other to feare the iustice of God. After his cloathes being opened, there were found about him diuellish books of coniuration and abominable practices, a picture of a man having three Dice in his hand, and this writing, *Chance dice fortunately*, and diuers papers of such like matters as he had dealt in for men such as are mentioned in Leuiticus, the 20 Chapter, the sixt verse. 'If any soule turne himselfe after such as worke with spirits, and after Southsaiers, to goe a whooring, (saith the Lord) I will put my face against that soule, and will cut him off from among my people.'

On a Monument for Richard Humble, Alderman of London, and his two wives, in St. Saviour's Church, erected in 1616, is the following *Epitaph*.

"Like to the damaske rose you see,  
Or like the blossom on the tree,  
Or like the dainty flower of May,  
Or like the morning of the day,  
Or like the sun, or like the shade,  
Or like the gourd which Jonas had,  
Even so is Man, whose thread is spun,  
Drawn out, and cut, and so is done.  
The rose withers ; the blossom blasteth ,  
The flower fades ; the morning hasteth ;  
The sun sets ; the shadow flies ;  
The gourd consumes ; the Man he dies

## PRESSING FOR SOLDIERS.

England, says Roger Ascham, the tutor of the unfortunate Jane Grey, "need fear no outward enemies, the *lustie lads* verilie be in England; I have seen on a Sunday more likelie men walking in *St. Paul's Church* than I ever yet saw in Augusta (Augsburgh) where lieth an Emperor with a garrison, three Kings, a Queen, three Princes, a number of Dukes," &c.—It was, probably, this display of 'lusty lads,' that led to the frequent *pressing* for Soldiers, in London, in Queen Elizabeth's reign, during the wars with Spain; and of which Stow records the following particulars under the year 1596.

"The 9 of Aprill being good Friday, in the after noone the Lord Maior and Aldermē were fet from the sermō in Paules Church yard, and forthwith upon precept from the Councell, pressed 1000 men, which was done by eight of the clocke the same night, and before the next morning, they were purueyed of all manner of furniture for the warres, readie to haue gone towards Douer, and so to the aide of Caleys against the Spaniards, but in the afternoone of the same day, they were all discharged.

And on the xi. of Aprill being Easter day about x of the clocke, come a new charge, so that all men being in the *Parish Churches* ready to haue received the communion, the Aldermen, their Deputies and Constables, were faine to *close up the church dores*, till they had pressed so many to be souldiers that by xii of the clocke they had in the whole Citie 1000. men, and they were forthwith furnished of armour, weapons &c. And they were for the most part that night, and the rest the next morning sent away to Douer, as the like out of other

parts of the Realme, but returned againe about a weeke after, for the French had lost Calleys.\*

#### CARDINAL WOLSEY.

Holinsbed, under the date 1530, records the following particulars of the state in which Cardinal Wolsey, when in the plenitude of his authority, was accustomed to go to and from *York Place*, *Whitehall*, to *Westminster Hall*, daily, in term time.

“First, yer he came out of his priue chamber, he heard seruice in his closet, and there said his seruice with his chapleine; then going againe into his priue chamber, he would demand if his seruants were in a readinesse, and [had] furnished his chamber of presence, and waiting chamber. Being therof then aduertised, he came out of his priue chamber about eight of the clocke, apparrelled all in red, that is to say, his vpper garment either of fine scarlet, or else fine crimson taffeta, but most cōmenlie of fine crimson sattin ingrained, his pillion of fine scarlet, with a necke set in the inner side with blacke ueluet, and a tippet of sables about his necke, holding in his hande an orange, whereof the substance within was taken out, and filled up againe with part of a sponge, wherein was vinegar and other confections against the pestulent aires, the which he most commonlie held to his nose when he came among anie prease [press] or else that he was pestered with manie suters.

“Before him was borne first, the broad seale of England and his Cardinal’s hat, by a lord or some gentleman of worship, right solemnlie; & as soone as he was once entered into his chamber of presence, his two great crosses

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\* “*Summarie of Chronicles*,” p. 404, edit. 1604

were there attending to be borne before him: then cried the gentlemen vshers, going before him bare headed, and said, 'On before my lords and maisters, on before, make waie for my lords' grace.' Thus went he downe through the hall, with a serjeant of armes before him bearing a great mace of siluer, and two gentlemen carieng two great pillers of siluer. And when he came to the hall doore, there was his mule, being trapped all in crimson veluet, with a saddle of the same stuffe and gilt stirrups. Then was there attending vpon him, when he was mounted, his two crosse-beaerrs; and his piller-bearers in like case vpon great horses, trapped all in fine scarlet. Then marched he forward with a traine of noblemen and gentlemen, hauing his footmen, foure in number about him, bearing ech of them a gilt poll-ax in his hands.

"Thus he passed foorth vntil he came to Westminster Hall doore, and there lighted, and after went vp after this māner into the Chancerie, or into the Starre-chamber: howbeit, most commonlie he would go on the right hand, and there commune sometime with the iudges, and some time with other persons; and that doone, he would repaire into the Chancerie, and sitting there vntill eleven of the clocke, hearing of sutes, and determining of other matters, from thence he would diuers times go into the Starre-chamber, as occasion serued. There he neither spared high nor low, but iudged euerrie state according to his merits and deserts."\*

#### SERJEANT'S INN, FLEET STREET.

This Inn derives its appellation from having, in former ages, been the residence, or lodgings, of the Serjeants-at-Law; who had, likewise, two other

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\* "*Chronicles of England*," vol. III. p. 762: edit. 1808.

places of residence distinguished by the same name; viz. in Chancery Lane, and in Holborn, nearly opposite to St. Andrew's Church.—It appears to have been given, in reversion, to the Dean and Chapter of York Cathedral, in the 10th year of King Henry the IVth, by Henry Maupas and Thomas Maxey, Clerks, for pious uses; and in the Inquisition, and also in the licence of alienation, it is described as one messuage, and five shops, with sallows built over them, and their appurtenances, in the Parish of St. Dunstan in the West, in the *suburb of London*. At what particular period this estate first became inhabited by the Serjeants-at-Law is unknown, but it must have been prior to the 21st of Henry the VII. (anno 1442), as it was then demised on lease for eighty years, at ten marks per annum, by the Dean and Chapter of York to William Antrobus, or Antrobus, citizen and taylor, under the description of "*unum messuagium cum garthine in parochia Sti. Dunstani in Fleet Street, &c. quod nuper fuit Johannis Rote, & in quo Johannes Ellerker & alii servientes ad legem nuper inhabitant.*"\* In the 15th of Henry the VIIth, it was again demised by the Dean and Chapter to Sir Lewis Pollard, Knt. Justice of the Common Pleas, Robt. Norwich, and Thos. Inglefield, King's Serjeants, and

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\* Vide, Dugdale's "*Origines Juridiciales*," p. 326. Penant erroneously applies the above passage to Serjeant's Inn, in Chancery Lane. The Antrobus mentioned above is supposed to have been a Steward to the Serjeants-at-Law, and to have himself dwelt in the Inn.



others for thirty-one years, at a half-yearly rent of fifty-three shillings.

The proceeds of this Inn, (or part thereof,) were appropriated to support the Chantry of St. Agatha, St. Lucy, and St. Scholastica, in York Cathedral; in consequence of which, it was seized by the crown, on the dissolution of the Chantries, and Edward the VIth, in his 3d year, granted it to Sir Edw. Montague, Knt. Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and John Champenet; but it was afterwards recovered by the Dean and Chapter in a suit at law.

The following particulars concerning this Inn were extracted from a small octavo manuscript in the hand-writing of Archbishop Sancroft, now preserved in the Library of Emanuel College, at Cambridge. Sancroft was made *Dean of York* in 1663, but in less than a twelvemonth afterwards he was promoted to the Deanery of St. Paul's.

“1st. The Lease was granted on a mistaken suggestion, that my *Lord of Elie* had before led us the way in his example.

“2d. Our Brethren that granted it were willing to shew as honourable a respect as any to that venerable Society; but we all hope use will not be made of that to the Church and our great prejudice.

“3d. We had a promise made us, of which we desire performance. 1. That S. W. Humble should have his *Light* free. If that be equal (w<sup>h</sup>. tis not) to the reserved Rent, yet tis much short of the value.—2. That we should be secured from the Purchaser, by giving him satisfaction, or rather, according to the—Lrs by obtaining their consent before the sealing of the Lease.

"4th. For the Rent, 'Tis in arrear. It was anciently, (1600,) 53s. for each half-year. In Dean Scot's time, I think, brought down to 4. 16. 8 the whole year, and now tis endeavoured to sink it yet lower, 53s for the whole year, with a strange unusuall general clause.

" 1608. Half-year's rent, for Serjeant's Inn, 1. 13. 4. For the Porter's Lodge 15s. which rent continued to the Distraction. Tis worth, (they say 60l. per ann. I think) 100l. *Cole* gave for the purchase 840l. would give 1000l. Mr. Humble pays the Inne 8l. per annum for opening his jett window into their yard.—Fitt in renewing the Lease to reserve our tenants rights. One *Ridley* and his son purchased it of the late Trustees of *Cole*, Bookseller, at the Printing-Press in the Old Exchange Buildings.\* He hath a copy of a Judgment and recovery of the Inne, &c. in the Court of Common Pleas, the pretence that they belonged to a Chantry, not to the Church only. We paid 8l. per ann. to a Chantry out of some of those Tenements."

In the Great Fire of 1666, the old Inn was wholly consumed, but a new lease having been granted, in 1670, to the Judges and Serjeants-at-Law, the lessees rebuilt the Inn in a more uniform style, including a chapel, hall, and kitchen, and it continued in their occupation until the year 1730. Shortly afterwards the whole was taken down, and the present respectable pile of buildings, which includes a small quadrangular court, was erected in its stead. On the east side is a handsome stone-fronted mansion, standing

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\* One Peter Cole was a Printer, in London, during the time of the Civil Wars.

on the site of the old hall and chapel, which was erected at the expense of the *Amicable Assurance Society*, and forms their present Office. That Society was incorporated by Queen Anne, in 1706.

SERJEANTS' INN, CHANCERY LANE.

This Inn consists of two small courts, surrounded by irregular brick buildings, and having a communication eastward with Clifford's Inn. These premises, which have been the property of the See of Ely from a very remote period, were in the 17th of Richard the II<sup>d</sup>, demised to a Clerk of the Chancery Court, under the description of "Tenementum domini Johannis Skarle."—In Henry the IV<sup>th</sup>'s reign, this was called "*Hospicium nuper Faryndon's in Chancellor's Lane,*" and *Faryndon's Inn*. In the same reign it appears to have become a residence of the Judges and Serjeants-at-Law, and in 1430 it was described as "*Hospicium Justiciariorum.*" On a renewal of the lease to Sir Thos. Grey, Knt. in 1484, it was called "*Hospicium vocatum Serjeant's Inn;*" and by that appellation it has ever since been distinguished. It is still occupied as in former times, all the twelve Judges, and many of the Serjeants-at-Law still having chambers here, whilst on the contrary, Serjeants' Inn in Fleet Street has but one Serjeant now residing in it.—In the windows of the Hall, are the armorial bearings, &c. of the most eminent of those who have been members of this Inn. The Chapel is small and neat, but it possesses nothing to give interest to curiosity.

## SCROOPE'S INN, HOLBORN.

Besides the two Inns just described, the Serjeants-at-Law had anciently a third, nearly opposite to St. Andrew's Church, in Holborn, on the site of what was formerly *Scroope's Court*, but is now the lower end of Union Court.\*—In Richard the IIIs reign, it was denominated "Mansio domini Scroope de Bolton modo vocata le *Serjeants' Place*;"† but it had previously been called '*Scroope's Inn*,' as appears from Stow, who states that he had found the same so recorded in the 36th of Henry the VIth.‡ He mentions it as one of the "faire buildings," which stood on the north side of *Oldborne Hill*, above the bridge. It was probably deserted by the Serjeants soon after the renewal of their lease of Serjeants' Inn, Chancery Lane, in 1484;—as, by an Inquisition taken at Guildhall in the 14th of Henry the VIIth, the "house or tenement late called Serjeants' Inn," together with two gardens and two cottages thereto belonging, was found to have been the property of the then recently-deceased Sir John Scroope, Knt. Lord Scroope of Bolton, to whom the premises had been conveyed in the 9th of the same reign, by Sir Guy Fairfax, Knt. one of the Justices of the King's Bench. Every trace of the old mansion has long ago vanished.

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\* *Union Court* was built about George the 1st's reign, and so called from its then first opening a communication between Holborn and Charles Street.

† Vide Bailiff's "Accounts of the Bishopric of Ely," anno 1640.

‡ "*Survey of London*," p. 726: edit. 1618.

LONDON MARTS FOR FEMALE "BRAVERY," IN QUEEN  
ELIZABETH'S REIGN.

In Nicholas Breton's very curious poem, intituled "a Floorish upon Fancie," (published in 1582, by Richarde Ihomes, 'dwelling at the signe of the Rose and Crowne, neere Holborne Bridge') in *The Forte of Fancie*, are several passages giving an insight into the more fashionable resorts for female decorations and attire, which in the poetical language of that age were called 'bravery.' The Poet, in his comparative illustrations, makes a kind of Tour through the capital, as will be seen from the ensuing extracts.—Fancy's 'Wardrobe,' he assimilates to *Walling Street*, and doubtless, with tolerable accuracy, as we know from Stow, that it was inhabited by "wealthy Drapers," and from other authorities, that it was a mart for apparel of all kinds. Of her 'Gallerie' he speaks thus :—

"The Entrie, first before  
you come into the Hall,  
Is set out gallantly with toys,  
and that of cost not small.—

"About the Entrie-walles  
do hang devices straunge ;  
And, by the *braverie* of the same,  
much like the *Low Exchange*.

"From Entrie then you come  
streightway unto the Hall,  
And that with manie jewels riche  
*is hanged round withall*.

“ The roome itselfe is long,  
 and therewith somewhat wide ;  
 And for the fashion, in my minde,  
 not much unlike *Cheapside*.

“ There hang great store of gaudes ;  
 of which the usher straight  
 Dooth offer to dame Fancies' eye,  
 and therfore there doth wait.

“ Chaines, jewels, cups, and pots ;  
 pearles, precious stones, and rings ;  
 Fine whistels, corals, buttons, beads,  
 and such like costly things.

“ Fine brooches for your hat,  
 fine aglets for your cap,  
 Fine tablets for a gallant dame  
 to hang before her lap.

“ These things with many mo,  
 in this same Cheapside hall,  
 Hath Vaine Delight, to please Fancie  
 his mistris minde withall.”—

Fancy's '*Librarie*' is next portrayed, wherein is  
 her '*Counting house*,' with the description of which,  
 as it brings us to the *Exchange*, this article will con-  
 clude.

“ But sure her Counting-house  
 of all that ere I see,  
 Is built as like to *Poules church yarde*  
 as ever it may be.

"For choice of gallant stuffe,  
and fine devises strainge,  
No place so like, that ere I see,  
as is the *High Exchange*.

"Such purses, gloves, and pointes,  
of cost and fashion rare;  
Such cutworks, partlets,\* sutes of lawne,  
bongraces, and such ware.

"Such gorgets, sleeves, and ruffles,  
linings for gownes, and calles;  
Coiffes, crippins, cornets,† 'bilaments,  
muske boxes and sweet balles:

"Pincases, Picktoothes, bearde brushes,  
comes, needels, glasses, belles,  
And manie such like toies as these  
that Gain to *Fancie sels*.

#### ST. GEORGE'S FIELDS—A FATAL STORM.

The following singular accident is recorded in Arnold's "*Chronicle*" to have happened in St. George's Fields, in the 3d year of Henry the VIIIth, anno 1515

"On Relyk Sondag, in the aftyр none, was a grete thondre and tempest, wherin a norse [nurse] with a chylde

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\* According to Bailey, in his octavo Dictionary, *Partlets* were ruffs for females; but in his folio volume, referring to the Old Statutes, he calls a Partlet "the loose collar of a doublet; to be set on or taken off at pleasure." Minshew says, they were *Neckerchiefs*, so named from the French word *Portelet*.

† A *Cornet*, or more properly *Cornette*, would seem to be a sort of horned cap. Boyer calls it 'a woman's head-gear'.

in her lappe, rydyng on a horse in Saynt Georgys Felde was slayne, and the horse swellyd with the heyt of the wylde fyre, as grete as the skynne myght holde ; and the norse beyng with chylde, after she was dede v. owres, the chylde was cut out of her bely, and was crystenyd, and lyued after ii. owres."

#### PORTRAITS OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

It is well known that Queen Elizabeth was exceedingly particular in regard to personal figure, and that with all her superior manliness of character, she was animated by her full share of female vanity. This trait of her disposition will be aptly illustrated by referring to a Proclamation respecting her *Portraitures* which was issued in the year 1563, and a copy of which is here given from the original draught in the hand-writing of Secretary Cecil, afterwards Lord Burghley, now preserved amongst his papers in the State-Paper Office.

"Forasmuch as through the natural desire that all sorts of subjects and people, both noble and mean, have to procure the Portrait and Picture of the Queen's Majestie, great number of Paynters, and some Printers and Gravers have allredy and doe dayly attempt to make in divers manners *Portraictures* of her Majestie in paynting, graving, and pryntyng, wherein is evidently shewn that hitherto none hath sufficiently expressed the naturall representation of hir Majesties person, favor, or grace, but for the most part have also erred therein, as thereof dayly complaynts are made amongst hir Majesties loving subjects, in so much that for redress hereof hir Majestie hath lately bene so instantly and so importunately sued unto by the Lords of hir Counsell and others of hir nobi-



lity, in respect of the gret disorder herein used, not onely to be content that some speciall cōing Paynter might be permitted by access to hir Majestie to take the naturall representation of hir Majestie, whereof she hath bene allwise of hir own right disposition very unwillng, but also to prohibit all manner of other persons to draw, paint, grave, or pourtrayit her Majesties personage or visage for a time, untill by some perfect patron and example the same may be by others followed.

“*Therfor* hir Majestie being herein as it were overcome with the contynuall requests of so many of hir Nobility and Lords, whom she cannot well deny, is pleased that for thir contentations, some cōyng Person mete therefor, shall shortly make a *Pourtraict* of hir person or visage to be participated to others for satisfaction of hir loving subjects, and fardermore commandeth all manner of persons in the mean tyme to forbear from payntyng, graving, printng, or making of any portraict of hir Majestie, until some speciall Person that shall be by hir allowed shall have first finished a *Pourtraicture* thereof, after which fynished, hir Majestie will be content that all other painters, printers, or graveers, that shall be known men of understanding, and so thereto licensed by the hēd officers of the plaices where they shall dwell (as reason it is that every person should not without consideration attempt the same), shall and maye at their pleasures follow the sayd patron or first portraicture. And for that hir Majestie perceiveth that a grete number of hir loving subjects are much greved and take great offence with the errors and deformities already committed by sondry persons in this behalf, She straightly chargeth all hir officers and ministers to see to the due observation hereof, and as soon as may be to reform the errors already committed, and in the mean tyme to forbydd and

prohibit the shewing or publication of such as are apparently deformed, until they may be reformed which are reasonable."

BLACKFRIARS'—BISHOP THIRLBY.—SHOEMAKERS'  
OR CORDWAINERS' HALL.

BISHOP THIRLBY, or *Thirleby*, who was the only bishop of *Westminster* that ever was appointed, was at some period a resident within the precincts of Blackfriars; as appears from a Letter in the Lansdowne Collection, written to the great Lord Burghley, (when an invalid at Buxton, in the year 1577,) by Fleetwood, or as he subscribes himself, *Fleete-woode*, the celebrated Recorder of London. The Letter is dated from *Bacon House*, Foster Lane, on "this first Sunday after Michaelmas."—Among a variety of miscellaneous information, he says,—“Kathtryn Carns, the late Justice wiffe, my Countrywoman, w<sup>th</sup> all her pryde and popery is this week gone (as I trust) to God. She died in *Bishop Thirlby's chamber*, in Mr. Blackwell's house, in the Black fryars.”—Thirleby died on the 22d of August, 1570, and was interred at Lambeth; having previously, according to Bishop Godwin, been upwards often years imprisoned in Lambeth Palace, for refusing to take the oath of supremacy on the accession of Queen Elizabeth. He had been committed to the custody of Archbishop Parker, who treated him with much kindness, (more as “a guest than a prisoner,”) and it was, perhaps, under his connivance, that he was occasionally permitted to lodge within the verge of *the City*.

In another Letter to Lord Burghley, bearing date on the 30th of July, 1577, Fleetwood tells him, that at the *Mercers'* Feast, on the preceding day, the Master of the Rolls, Sir Thomas Gresham, Sir William Damsell, and Mr. Sackford, had drank a "Bowl of Rhenish wyne to his Lordship's health, and the Recorder pledged them."

In the same Letter he mentions the great sickness which arose at the gaol delivery at Oxford, and caused the deaths of many. He likewise notices the first opening of the *Shoemakers'* new Hall, in these words:—"Vpon Tuesday we had little or no busines, saving that the Shomakers of London, having builded a faire and a newe Hall, made a royall feast for their frends, w<sup>ch</sup>. they call their howse warming."\*

#### CORDWAINERS' OR SHOEMAKERS' HALL,

Is situated on the north side of Great Distaff Lane, which, according to Stow, was anciently called Distar Lane, "as mentioned in a record concerning a brew-house" there. This is a small stone-fronted edifice, and not unhandsome, but from the confined situation, the entrance is placed on the west side: in the pediment is a sculpture of the Cordwainers' Arms.† This is the third Hall which has occupied this spot; that mentioned by Fleetwood was destroyed in the Great Fire: the present building was erected from the designs of Sylvanus Hall, architect, in the year 1788.

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\* Lansdowne MSS. No. 24, 79; in the British Museum.

† These are, Azure, a cheveron, Gules, between three goats' heads, erased, Proper.

It contains a handsome hall and ball-room, of equal dimensions, viz. 60 feet in length, and 30 feet in height and width. Over the fire-place, in the hall, is a good Portrait by Sir William Beechey, of William Williams, Esq. who was three times Master of this Company : he died on the 5th of November, 1809, aged 87 years. At the opposite end, in a square niche, is a sepulchral urn and tablet, by Nollekens, in commemoration of Mr. John Came, who by his will, dated on the 12th of August, 1782, bequeathed the interest of 37,200*l.* in the 3 per Cents, and 100*l.* per annum, short annuities, in trust, to this Company (but subject to annual payments to the amount of 205*l.*) to be distributed yearly, in donations of 5*l.* each, to Clergymen's widows, blind persons, and the deaf and dumb. He died on the 13th of May, 1796, and was buried in the Church of St. Mary-le-bow.

The Cordwainers' Company was first incorporated by Henry IV. in the year 1410, under the style of the "Cordwainers and Coblers," the latter appellation not being regarded, at that period, as a term of vulgar contempt, as it now is. It seems, indeed, to have designated both the *dealer* in shoes, and the *shoe-maker*, and the latter epithet was but rarely used in ancient times.

"Of these Cord-wayners, I reade, that since the fift of Richard the second, (when he tooke to wife Anne, daughter to Wencoeslaus, king of Bohemia) by her example, the English people had vsed piked Shooes, tyed to their knees with Silken Laces, or Chayaea of Siluer and Gilt : Wherefore, in the fourth of Edward the fourth *it was ordained* and proclaimed, that Beakes of Shooes

and Bootes should not passe the length of two ynches, upon pain of cursing by the Clergie, and by Parliament, to pay twentie shillings for euery payre. And every Cord-wainer that shod any man or woman on the Sunday, to pay thirtie shillings."\*

The charter and privileges of this company have been confirmed by Philip and Mary, Elizabeth, and James the First. In Elizabeth's reign great disputes arose between the Shoemakers of London and certain foreigners, and again with the Shoemakers of Westminster, of which a long account is given by Strype. This Company is governed by a master, four wardens, and sixteen assistants.

**BANGUINARY PUNISHMENT OF STUBBES AND PAGE, IN  
THE OLD MARKET-PLACE AT WESTMINSTER.**

In the year 1759, the Duke of Anjou, brother to Henry III., King of France, came privately into England to pay his court to Queen Elizabeth, whose hand he had sometime been soliciting in marriage, and whom he now secretly visited at Greenwich. As he was known to be a bigotted Catholic, the nation, in general, was averse to the match; but the Queen, influenced by the artful conduct of Simier, the Duke's agent, went so far as to have the marriage treaty actually drawn up;—although with the very curious reservation, in a separate article, that "The Queen shall not be bound to consummate the marriage, before she and the Duke of Anjou shall thoroughly satisfy one another in certain points, and

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\* Stow's "Survey," p. 670. edit. 1618.

shall certify the King of France thereof within six weeks." What those *certain points* were, has not transpired: some writers have supposed the article was introduced purposely to give Elizabeth an opportunity to annul the treaty at her own pleasure.

The Duke's first visit was but a short one, and previously to his public return to England in the November following, *Mr. John Stubbes*, of Lincoln's Inn, wrote a tract against the match, thus intituled, "The Discoveringe of a gaping gulfhe, whereinto England is like to be swallowed, by another French marriage, yf the *Lord* forbid not the banes, by lettinge her Majestie see the sin and punishment thereof." This he caused to be printed by one Singleton, and had circulated, privately, by a menial, named Robert Page.

In histract, Stubbes characterized the Duke of Anjou's *incognito* visit, as "an unmanlike, unprince-like, needy, French kind of wooing," and said that his family were fated "to resist the Gospells; every one after other, having been, as a Domitian after Nero, as a Trajan after Domitian, and as Julianus after Trajan."— Here is therefore, he continues, "an *Imp* of the crown of France, to marye with the crowned *Nymph*e of England." These, and other expressions, which were construed into an attempt to "drawe her Highness' good and dewtifull subjects into a suspition and misliking of her Majestie's actions, as though the same tended to the prejudice of the realme, and subversion of the state of true religion,"\* led to the

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\* Vide, "Order of Council concerning Stubbes' Book," in "*Nugæ Antiquæ*," Vol. I. p. 143.

imprisonment and trial both of Stubbes and Page upon a Statute against writing and dispersing seditious libels made in Philip and Mary's reign. Even that statute was strained to support the prosecution, and the offending persons were each condemned to have his right hand cut off in the *Market-place, at Westminster*.

Before the sentence was carried into effect, Stubbes addressed the Queen in a very affecting petition, in which, after solemnly attesting his unfeigned loyalty, and soliciting a mitigation of her Majesty's anger, he concluded by requesting the '*pardon of his hand*':—

"The whiche," he says "unlesse it maie like your gracious Majestie, of your free mercie and accustomed pittie, to give me againe, there is nothing in me alredie to move youe, neither can I promisse any newe and worthe recompençe of service dewe for so great a grace; for alas! what can my poor hande performe? And whatsoever my hearte can wishe, your Majestie hath heretofore deserved whollie by greater benefitts under your government.—This then can be the onlie use of it, even to bear it about with me, while I live, for an evident gage of your prince-like, lady-like, christian, free mercie towards me, provoking other, as it were, by the livelie speaking thereof, to deserve well of her by well-doinge, who is reddie to doe well without desert, and to be graciouslie merciful to soe grevous an offendour.—The Lorde God cut off bothe their handes, and shorten their armes, who doe not, with all their hart, praie for your everlastinge lyfe in Heaven, after your godlie, longe, happie, honorable, helthfull, and joyfull lyfe here on earth. Amen."\*

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\* "*Nugæ Antiquæ*," Vol. i. p. 153.

This supplication, forcible as it was, had no effect, and on Tuesday the 3rd of November, the sentence was rigorously executed. The speech of Stubbes upon the Scaffold, (with other attendant circumstances,) is thus given in the "*Nugæ Antiquæ*."

"What a grieffe it is to the bodie to lose one of his members you all knowe. I ame come hither to receive my punishment, according to the lawe. I ame sorie for the losse of my haund, and more sorie to lose it by judgment; but most of all with her Majestie's indignation and evell opinion, whome I have soe highlie displeased. Before I was condempned, I might speak for my innocencie; but nowe my mouth is stopped by judgment, to the which I submitte myselfe, and ame contente patientlie to endure whatsoever it pleaseth God of his secrett providence, to laie upon me, and take it justlie deserved for my sinnes; and I pray God it maie be an example to youe all, that it beinge so daungerous to offend the lawes, without an evell meaninge, as breedeth the losse of a haund, youe maie use your haunds holylye, and praie to God for the longe preservation of her Majestie over youe, whome God hath used as an instrument for a longe peace and many blessings over us; and speciallie for his Gospell, whearby shee hathe made a waie for us to rest and quietnes of our consciences. For the French I force not; but my greatest grieffe is, in soe many weekes and daies imprisonment, her Majestie hath not once thought me worthie of her mercie, which she hath often times extended to divers persons in greater offences. For my haund, I esteem it not soe mutch, for I thinke I colde have saved it, and might do yet; but I will not have a guiltlesse harte, and an infamous haund. I praie youe all to praie with me, that God will strengthen me to endure and abide the paine which I ame to suffre, and graunt



me this grace, that the loose of my haund, do not withdraw any part of my deutie and affection toward her Majestie, and because, when soe many veines of bloude are opened, it is uncertain howe they maie be stayed, and what will be the event theirow.—Then, “kneeling on his knees,” he said,—“I beseeche yow all to praye for me, that it wolde please God to forgive me my sinnes; and I crave pardon of all the worlde, and freebie forgive everie one that hath offended me; and soe with mercie to deale with me, that whether I live or die, I may live or die his servaunt. My maisters, if there be any among yow that doe love me, if your love be not in God and her Majestie, I utterlie denie your love.”—The haund redie on the block to be stricken off, he said often to the people, “Praye for me, nowe my calamitie is at hande,” and soe, with these wordes, it was smitten of, whereat he sounnded.”

Camden, who was a spectator of this scene, informs us of some additional facts in his History of Elizabeth's Reign. “I remember,” he states, “being present, that Stubbs, after his right hand was cut off, pulled off his hat with his left, and said with a loud voice, *God save the Queen*. But the multitude standing about was deeply silent; either out of an horroure at this new and unwonted kind of punishment, or else out of commiseration towards the man, as being of an honest and unblameable repute; or else out of hatred of the marriage, which most men presaged would be the overthrow of religion.” The words and conduct of Page, upon the Scaffold, were as follow:—

“I ame come hither to receive the lawe according to my judgment, and thanke God of all; and of this I take

God to witnes, that knoweth the hartes of all men, that, as I ame sorie I have offended her Majestie, so did I never mene harme to her Highness' person, crowne, or dignitie; but have bene as trewe a subject as any was in Englande, to my abilitie, except none:" (and holdinge up his right haund, he said) "This haund did I put to the ploughe, and got my living by it many yeres. If it wolde have pleased her Highness to have pardoned it, and to have taken my lefte haund, or my life, shee had delte more favourablie with me, for nowe I have no meanes to live; but God, which is the father of us all, will provide for me. I beseche youe all to praie for me, that I maie take this punishment patientlie." And soe he layd his haund upon the block, and prayed the executioner quicklie to dispatch hime; and so at ij blowes his haund was smitten off. So, lifting up the stompe, he said to the people "I have lefte there a trewe Englyshman's haund." And so went from the scaffold very stoutlie, and with great couradge."

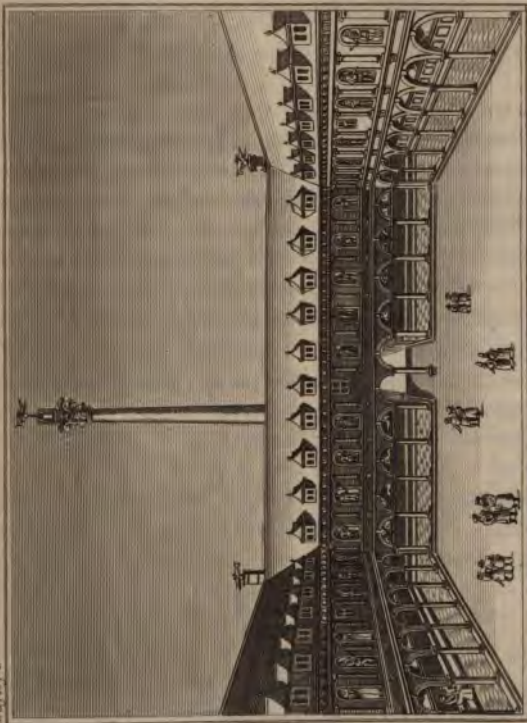
The instruments employed in these cruel inflictions, were a butcher's cleaver and a mallet. Stubbes was regarded to be a Puritan: his sister was married to Thomas Cartwright, who is styled the "father of the Puritans." Some curious particulars concerning the latter, may be seen in Pavle's "Life of Archbishop Whitgift," who, after much forbearance, found it necessary, when Vice Chancellor of Cambridge, to expel Cartwright both from his College, and from the Lady Margaret's Professorship.

#### THE ROYAL EXCHANGE, CORNHILL.

This edifice, which has no parallel in Europe in point of commercial magnificence, is situated on the

Brayley's

Leadenhall



ROYAL EXCHANGE, AS BUILT BY SIR THO: GRESHAM.

Tho: Hurst, Edw: Chance & Co. London.



north side of Cornhill, whence it extends southward to Threadneedle Street, and on the east and west into Sweetings Alley and Castle Alley. Here the merchants of London hold their daily meetings, and transact business not only among themselves, but also with merchants and agents from every country in the civilized world.

This structure owes its origin to the munificence of Sir Thomas Gresham, Knt.; but the City most liberally co-operated with him at the very outset, by purchasing the ground, and clearing away the buildings which stood upon it, at an expense of upwards of 4000*l*. Prior to its foundation the Merchants were accustomed to assemble in the open air, in Lombard Street, where they long continued to be exposed to numerous inconveniencies. Different schemes had been suggested to remedy those evils, but the first serious attempt to remove them was made by Sir Richard Gresham, Knt., "the King's Merchant," Sir Thomas's father, in 1531, in which year he was Sheriff of London. His exertions, however, were not successful, although he interested the King, Henry VIII., sufficiently to induce him, three years afterwards, to send letters to the City, directing the building of a *Burse* at Leadenhall.—This proves the inaccuracy of Pennant, who states that the "original hint" of the Exchange was given to Sir Thomas Gresham, by a Welshman, named *Richard Clough*, afterwards knighted, who was originally his servant, and for his merit and industry was advanced by Sir Thomas, in 1561,

"to be his correspondent and agent in the then emporium of the world, *Antwerp*."\*

In the year 1564, Sir Thomas Gresham, who very laudably persevered in his father's design, proposed to the Corporation "That, if the City would give him a piece of ground in a commodious spot, he would erect an Exchange at his own expense, with large and covered walks, wherein the merchants and traders might daily assemble and transact business in all seasons, without interruption from the weather or impediments of any kind." This offer was accepted, and in 1566, eighty dwellings, or '*housholds*,' forming a part of Cornhill, together with three allies named Swan Alley, New Alley, and St. Christopher's Alley, were purchased by the City, and pulled down to make room for the intended building.—The following particulars relating to the spot thus cleared, were copied from the archives of the Corporation.

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\* '*London*,' p. 446. Pennant further states, that "Clough wrote to his master to blame the City of London for neglecting so necessary a thing; bluntly telling, that they studied nothing else but their own private profit; that they were content to walk about in the rain, more like pedlars than merchants; and that there was no kind of people but had their place to transact business in, in other countries."—All this is, most probably, correct, Strype having given the original extract from Clough's Letter, but in regard to the *original hint*, there is nothing due to Clough, and the "pride of his country," (Wales) as Pennant uses the phrase, must, in regard to the Exchange, still labour under the suppression which he deprecates.

" The limitts of the grounde taken in for the soyle of the Burse entended and the out-Buildings thereof broughte in their severall parrysshes as heretofore the same did belonge.

" *The Parrishe of St. Michaells in Cornehill.*—The length of the soyle of that parryshe on the streate syde from the halfe or chaunell of the late Alley called Swann Alley on the East parte unto the furthestmost of the late Alley called Newe Alley on the west pte conteyneth feete of assize cxv foote.

" The breadth from the late Swanne Alley abuttinge on the streate on the south pte unto the grounde late Richarde Springhams on the north pte conteyneth the feete of assize cviiij. foote.

" And the breadth from the streate of the late Newe Alley gate on the sowthe pte unto the groundes late of Christs Church in Canterbury on the Northe parte conteyneth lxij. foote of assize.

" *The Parrish of St. Christopher.*—The lengthe of the soyle of that prishe on the streate syde of Cornehill from the late Newe Alley gate on the East pte unto the howse late John Jaques on the West pte conteyneth xlvj foote & vj foote of assize.

" The breadth from the saide streate on the sowth pte unto the howse wherein one Hofther late dwelled & the grounde late of Christs Church in Canterbury on the northe pte conteyneth lxxiiij. foote & vj inches of assize.

" *The Parrish of St. Barthelmew the little in the warde of Broade Streate.*—The lengthe of that parishe on the streate side from the howse wherein Thomas Bate dwelleth on the East pte unto the howse late of John Jaques on the West parte conteyneth clxxxxviiij foote, & vj inches of assize.

" The breadthe from the streete on the northe pte of

the saide Bates his howse unto the groundes late John Traves on the Sowth pte conteyneth iiijxxx foote of assize.

“ The breadth at Jaques his howse from the streete syde on the northe pte unto the grounds late Walter Meares and Willm Sollams on the Sowth pte conteyneth lxxvj foote of assize.

“ The lengthe of the sale of the intended Burse and buildings thereof in Cornehill side from East to West conteyneth clxj foote vj ynches of assize large measure.

“ The lengthe on the streate side called Broid Streate east and west conteyneth clxxxvijj foote vj ynches of assize.

“ The breadth beginninge at the late Swan Alley on the streate side of Cornehill, unto the streate called Broad Streate, south and north, conteyneth clxxxvijj foote of assize.

“ The breadthe of the late Newe Alley gate on the streete of Cornehill, unto the streate called Broad streete south and north, conteyneth cxlix foote, vj ynches of assize.

“ Willm Garret, Willm Chester, Thomas Rowe, Lyonell Duckett, John Ryvers, Aldermen: Thomas Bannester, Comon.

“ Examined by me John Benson clark to Mr. Robert Brandon Chamberlein of London agreeinge w<sup>th</sup>. a booke remayninge in the Chamber of London.”

After the ground had been formally delivered to him by certain Aldermen, “ in the name of the whole Citizens,” Sir Thomas, on the 11th of June, in the year 1566, laid the foundation stone of the new Burse ; and the work was carried on so diligently, that the roof was raised and covered in with slate, by



November, 1567, soon after which the building "was fully finished." About three years afterwards, (January the 23rd, 1570-71), Queen Elizabeth, after dining with many of her Nobility, at Sir Thomas Gresham's house in Broad Street, proceeded through Cornhill to the *Burse*, and "after she had viewed every part thereof above the ground, especially the *Pawne*, which was richlie furnished with all sortes of the finest wares in the City; she caused the same Burse by an Herralde and a Trompet, to bee proclaimed the *Royall Exchange*; and so to be called from thenceforth, and not otherwise."\* Among the tenants of the shops;

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\* "Survey of London," p. 181. edit. 1598.—The haste in which the Edifice had been built, seems to have been inimical to its due stability, for the Ward-Book of Cornhill, under so early a date as 1581, contains the copy of a '*Supplication*,' presented by the Wardmote Inquest to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, requiring them "to take speedy orders," for "repaying the upper pts. or arches of the Royall Exchange, being on the s<sup>d</sup>. weste and south pts. thereof, with<sup>in</sup> the said warde, whereunto the Merchaunts do comenly resorte, have accesse, and do walke, being the charge of reparations on pte of the Lady Gresham to be done, [which] hath byn, and is greatly defective, and very perilous to the walkers thereunder; in such as the mayne frestones of the arches thereof, have fallen, and a great p<sup>t</sup>. of the same arches are redde to fall, to the great danger of the lives of persons yonge and olde, daily walking thereunder, and resortinge to the same Exchange." In 1602, the south wall was presented "to be crazie and ruinous; and the continual need which the whole building had of reparations, is proved by other passages in the same Book.—Another entry in the Ward-Book, under the year 1594, gives some information as to the man-

as enumerated by Howe, in his continuation of Stow's Annals, were Haberdashers, Armourers, Apothecaries, Booksellers, Goldsmiths, and Glass-sellers. At first, Sir Thomas let the shops and the vaults together, at *eight marks* per annum, but by a subsequent agreement each tenant paid him *four pounds* yearly for a shop only, and the vaults were rented for the stowage of boxes, bales, pepper, and other articles.\*

Sir Thomas Gresham died on the 21st of November, 1579. By his last will, bearing date the 20th of May, 1574, he bequeathed "the building called the Royal Exchange, with all the pawns and shops, cellars, vaults, messuages, tenements, and other hereditaments, parcell, or adjoining to the same," after the determination of the particular uses, estates, and interest for life, and intail thereof, upon the Lady

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ner in which the vaults were appropriated: it runs thus;—  
 "Presented. Will<sup>m</sup>. Grimbeld, for keping typlinge in the vaults under the Exchange, and for broyling of *herringes*, *sprotts*, and *bacon*, and other thinges, in the same vaulte noisome to the m<sup>erchaunts</sup> and others resortinge to the Exchange."

\* Whether the terms upon which the premises were originally let were thought too expensive, or from whatever other cause, it appears that two days before the promised visit of the Queen, so many of the shops remained unoccupied, that Sir Thomas found it necessary to go round among the shopkeepers and intreat them "to furnish and adorne, with wares and wax-lights, as many shoppes as they either coulde, or woulde, and they should have all those so furnished, rent free for that year."—There are views of the Royal Exchange, as originally built, by Hollar.

Anne, his wife, "jointly, for ever, to the Corporation of London, and the Company of Mercers;" upon trust, that the Citizens out of their moiety should pay salaries of 50l. per annum each to four Professors, who should read public Lectures, gratuitously, on Divinity, Astronomy, Geometry, and Music, at his mansion-house between Bishopsgate Street and Broad Street; afterwards called Gresham College; 6l. 13s. 4d. per annum each, to eight alms-people, living behind the said mansion; and 10l. annually, to each of the Prisons of Newgate, Ludgate, the Marshalsea, King's Bench, and Wood-Street Compter:—and that the Mercers, out of their moiety, should pay annual salaries of 50l. each, to three persons, who should read Lectures on Law, Physic, and Rhetoric, at his mansion-house; 100l. per annum for four dinners, quarterly, at their own Hall, for the entertainment of their whole Company; and 10l. yearly to Christ's, St. Bartholomew's, St. Thomas's and Bethlem Hospitals, the Spital, and the Poultry Compter.—Lady Gresham continued to receive the emoluments arising from the Royal Exchange in rents, fines, &c. until her decease in 1596, before which time they amounted to 75l. 5s. per annum.

The fabric erected by Gresham was almost entirely destroyed in the tremendous conflagration of 1666. "No stately building was so great," says an eyewitness of that calamity, (Vincent, in his "God's Terrible Voice in the City,") as to "resist the fury of the flames.—"The Royal Exchange itself," he continues, "the glory of merchants, is now invaded with

much violence : when the Fire was entered, how quickly did it run round the galleries, filling them with flames : then descending the stairs, compasseth the walks, giving forth flaming vollies, and filling the court with sheets of fire : by and by, the Kings fell all down upon their faces, and the greatest part of the building after them, (the *Founder's Statue* only remaining) with such a noise as was dreadful and astonishing."

The Rev. Samuel Rolle, another spectator of the Great Fire, gives the following curious account of this edifice, in his "*Meditations on the Burning of London.*"

"What a princely foundation was that Royal Exchange! and of how great use? Was not that the centre in which those lines met that were drawn from all parts of Europe? rich Merchants, I mean, and other eminent tradesmen, and great dealers, not only English, but Spanish, French, Dutch, Portugueze, Danes, Swedes! Was not the place a little epitome, or rather Representative of all Europe (if not of the greatest part of the trading World) renewed every day at such a time, and for so many hours? As London was the glory of England, so was the Royal Exchange one of the greatest glories and ornaments of London. There were the statues of the Kings and Queens of England set up, as in the most conspicuous and honourable place; as well receiving lustre from the place where they stood, as giving lustre to it.

"How full of riches was that Royal Exchange! Rich men in the midst of it, rich goods both above and beneath! There men walk'd upon the top of a wealthy mine; considering what Eastern Treasures, costly spices, and such like things, were laid up in the bowels (I



STATUE OF SIR THOMAS GRESHAM,  
*In the Royal Exchange.*

Tho.<sup>s</sup> Hurst, Edw.<sup>s</sup> Chance & Co. London.



mean the cellars) of that place. As for the upper part of it, was it not the great storehouse whence the nobility and gentry of England were furnished with most of those costly things, wherewith they did adorn either their closets or themselves? Here, if any where, might a man have seen the glory of the World in a moment; as the Devil shewed to Christ from a high mountain. What artificial thing could entertain the senses and fantasies of men, that was not there to be had? Such was the delight that many Gallants took in that Magazine of all curious varieties, that they could almost have dwelt there; going from Shop to Shop, like Bees from flowers to flowers; if they had but had a Fountain of Money that could not have been drawn dry! I doubt not but a Mahometan, who never expects other than sensible delights, would gladly have accepted of that place and the treasures of it, for his *Heaven*, and have thought there were none like it! The sins of the lower part, (where Merchants met to discourse their affairs) we may suspect to have been craft and covetousnesse; over-reaching and going beyond one another. And were there not other kinds of sins which did abound in the upper region of that Exchange, which, like so many comets, or blazing stars, did portende, or threaten the destruction of it? Oh the pride and prodigality that was there to be seen! How few could be charitable that were so expensive as many were in that place! And how much of that which was there expended, might well have been put to charitable uses? How unlikely was it that they should be humble, who were so curious and phantastical, as the things that were there bought, shewed them to be! They that wrought for that place, had as need of as good a phantasie for metamorphosis in habits, as Ovid

had in other things, that they might please customers so insatiable after novelties.

"Though there was in that place an Insurance-Office, which undertook for those ships and goods that were hazarded at Sea, either by boisterous winds or dangerous enemies; yet could it not secure itself, when sin, like Sampson, took hold of the pillars of it, and went about to pull it down. What quick work can Sin and Fire make! How did that strong building vanish of a sudden, as if it had been but an apparition! How quickly was it taken down, as if it had been but a sleight tent, the cords whereof are presently loosened, and the stakes soon removed. So fell that noble Structure, undermined by craft and covetousnesse, and overladen with pride and prodigality:—and great was the fall thereof."

On the 2d of November, after the fire, as appears by the books of the Mercers' Company, "Mr. Hooke, Mr. Mills, and Mr. Jerman, the City Surveyors, were requested to prepare an estimate for rebuilding the Royal Exchange." In February 1666-7, the joint Committee of the Corporation and the Mercers' Company directed the ground to be cleared, and agreed to petition the King for an order to obtain Portland Stone. In April, "the Committee, being aware of the great burthen of business lying upon Mr. Mills for the City, at that time, and considering that Mr. *Edward Jerman* was the most able known artist besides him, that this City then had, *unanimously*, "made choice of Jerman" to assist the Committee in the agreeing for, ordering, and directing of that work." On the 3rd of May, that "artist," as he is called in the Mercers' books, having applied for instructions, the Committee



"agreed that the new Exchange should be built upon the old foundations," and that "the pillars, arches, and roof, should be left for him to model '*according to the rules of art*,' for the best advantage of the whole structure."\*

The plans and elevations for the new building were laid before the King, Charles the Second, about the 21st of September, and at the same time, his permission was requested to extend the south-west angle into the street. His Majesty both approved the designs and granted the permission, in consequence of which, the work was immediately proceeded with, and, on

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\* From the above particulars it is evident that the Architect of the Royal Exchange was Mr. *Edward Jerman*; and not Sir Christopher Wren, as has been frequently, but erroneously asserted. This fact will become more clear by giving an extract from some evidence detailed in the Journals of the House of Commons, namely;—

"December 9th, 1667. The Committee considered the draft made by Mr. *Jerman* for rebuilding the Exchange, and resolved, 'That *portico's* should be built on the north and south sides, according as his Majesty desires, and as are described in the aforesaid draft; and that houses should be built on the heads of the said portico's and shops underneath; and, that the Committee might not be obstructed in their progress by the owners and tenants of contiguous grounds, three persons of each party in the trust were appointed, attended by *Jerman*, to apply to the King for a prohibition of any buildings on them.'—On the 21st of the same month his Majesty, in consequence of this application, intimated to the Committee, that if any person presumed to build near the Exchange before an Act of Parliament could be obtained, he would interpose the authority of his Privy Council.

the 23d of October, the King laid the base of the column on the west side of the north entrance; after which, he and his suite were plentifully regaled, under a temporary shed upon the Scotch walk, "with a chine of beef, fowls, hams, dried tongues, anchovies, cavaire, and wines." On the 31st of the same month, the first stone of the column on the east side of the north entrance was laid by the Duke of York, afterwards James the Second, and on the 19th of November, the foundation stone of the eastern column of the south entrance was laid by Prince Rupert.

During the period occupied by the re-building of this edifice, the Merchants held their meetings at Gresham College, but the works being sufficiently advanced, they took possession of the new Exchange, which was first publicly opened on the 28th of September, 1669: the expenses of its erection amounted to 58,962*l.* which was defrayed, in equal moieties, by the City and the Mercers' Company.\*—Many consi-

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\* An enquiry respecting this Edifice was made in the year 1747, before a Committee of the House of Commons, and from a Book belonging to the Mercers' Company, which was then produced, and the dates of which commenced from October the 27th, 1666, and ended with July the 12th, 1676, it appeared that the total expense of rebuilding the Royal Exchange amounted to 58,962*l.*; of which the Company's moiety was 29,481*l.*—To defray that sum the Mercers were obliged to borrow money upon their seal, at an extravagant interest, insomuch, that in the year 1682, they had given bonds, on account of the Gresham Trust, to the amount of 45,795*l.* It appeared also, from the examination of a Mr. *Crumpe*, that the Company ' had contributed equally with the City in repai ing the Royal Exchange, and paying Sir

derable repairs have taken place since that time, particularly about the year 1767, when Parliament voted 10,000*l.* towards the charges ; but the most extensive reparations and improvements which this fabric has ever undergone, were made between the years 1820 and 1826, from the designs and under the superintendence of Mr. George Smith, Architect to the Mercers' Company. These consisted of building a new stone tower on the south front, in place of a more lofty one of timber ; constructing three new stone staircases of large dimensions ; chipping, scraping, and repairing the entire surface of the edifice : repairing the sculptured figures and scroll-work, the roof, galleries, shops, &c. in short, of renovating the whole structure. The aggregate expenses amounted to about 33,000*l.*, of which the cost of the stone staircases and floors alone was about 6000*l.*

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Thomas Gresham's lectures and charities ; and that, in or about the year 1729, one of the lecturers filed a bill in Chancery against the City of London and the Mercers' Company, to answer which, it became necessary to draw out and state an account between the Mercers' Company and Sir Thomas Gresham's trust estate, as also between the City and Company, and the said estate ; and, accordingly, such accounts were drawn up, and thereby it appeared, that there was due to the Mercers' Company, for their moiety of the expense of building the Royal Exchange, and other payments up to that time, the sum of 100,659*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*—A continuation of those accounts down to 1745, was likewise produced before the Committee, shewing that up to that period, the principal and interest amounted to 141,885*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*

This building is principally of stone, and has a rusticated basement. The ground plan is nearly a regular quadrangle, having a projecting arcade, or piazza, on the central parts of the south and north sides : within the quadrangle is a spacious open court, in the centre of which, on a circular pedestal, about eight feet high, is a statue of Charles the Second, in a Roman habit, by Spiller.\*

The south, or principal front, in Cornhill, is 210 feet in extent, but the general narrowness of the street, which is here still more contracted by carrying out the piers to the carriage-way, precludes it from being

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\* Walpole says, vide "Anecdotes of Painting," Vol. iii. p. 152, note; that the above statue was set up in place of a former one of the same King, which had been sculptured by Quellin of Antwerp. On the old pedestal, under an imperial crown, palm branches, &c. was the following verbose, and ill-deserved inscription :

CAROLO, II. Cæsari Britannico,  
*Patriæ Patri,*  
*Regum optimo, Clementissimo, Augustissimo,*  
*Generis humani deliciis,*  
*Utriusque Fortunæ Victori,*  
*Pacis Europæ arbitro*  
*Marium Dominio ac Vindici.*

*Societas Mercatorum adventurur. Angliæ*  
*Quæ per CCCC jam prope annos,*  
*Regia benignitate floret,*  
*Fidei intemperatæ et gratitudinas æternæ*  
*Hoc testimonium*  
*Venerabunda posuit*  
*Anno salutis humanæ M.DC.LXXXIV.*



Bravley's

Londoniana



THE ROYAL EXCHANGE. SOUTH FRONT, 1800.

Tho<sup>s</sup> Hurst, Edw<sup>d</sup> Chance & C<sup>o</sup> London.

fully and advantageously seen. Its central part consists of a portico, with retiring wings : the former is composed of a lofty arch-way, opening from the middle intercolumniation of four Corinthian three-quarter columns, and with them supporting an entablature of the same order, over which, in the centre, are the arms and supporters of King George the Fourth, and, on each side, a balustrade, &c., surmounted by statues emblematical of the four quarters of the globe. Within the niches, over the lesser lateral arches, are well-executed statues of the Kings Charles the First and Second, by Bushnell.

From the roof of the portico rises the tower, which is 128 feet in height, from the ground, and consists of three stories, the lowermost being of a square form, and of the Doric order. Here, within a niche, is a statue by Bushnell, of Sir Thomas Gresham, and over the cornice, facing the cardinal points, are four busts of Queen Elizabeth : at the angles are colossal griffins, holding shields of the City arms. The façade walls, which project laterally from the basement, are ornamented with two *alto-relievos* in pannels, by Bubb, executed in *Lithargolite*, or artificial stone: the one representing Queen Elizabeth, with attendant figures, and heralds proclaiming the original building; and the other Britannia, (seated amidst the emblems of Commerce) accompanied by the Polite Arts, Science, Manufactures, and Agriculture. The second story is of an octagonal form, and contains an excellent clock with four dials, which range alternately with a similar number of wind dials. The upper story displays a circular peristyle,



or colonnade, of eight Corinthian columns, surmounted by an entablature and cupola, and crowned by a lofty vane, gilt, shaped like a grasshopper, the crest of the Greshams.\*

The area within the quadrangular, which measures 144 feet from east to west, and 117 feet from north to south, is paved with *Turkey* stones of a small size, the gift, as tradition reports, of a merchant who traded to that country. It is surrounded by a broad piazza, constituted by a series of semicircular arches springing from Doric columns, and supporting a corresponding entablature : in the spandrels are tablets, &c. surrounded by festoons, scrolls, and other ornaments ; the key-stones are sculptured with the grasshopper, the griffin, and the maiden's head, in alternate order, except those of the main entrances which exhi-

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\* Sir Thomas Gresham's shop was in Lombard Street, nearly opposite to the Post Office, on the site now occupied by the banking-house of Messrs. Martin and Co. who are still, Pennant says, in possession of Sir Thomas's original sign, the Grasshopper. But that sign was taken from Lombard Street nearly forty years since, by one of the then partners in the firm, and is supposed to have been long ago destroyed. In Dean Swift's "Wonderful Prophecy," &c. there is a curious allusion to the Grasshopper on the Royal Exchange, and the Dragon on Bow steeple, but what is still more curious is, that during the late repairs of this building and Bow Church, both Vanes were actually deposited together in one yard, though not at Stocks-market, which now forms the site of the Mansion-house. The lines are as follow :

"The Dragon upon Bow-Church and the Grasshopper upon the Royal Exchange, shall meet together upon Stocks-market, and shake hands like brethren."

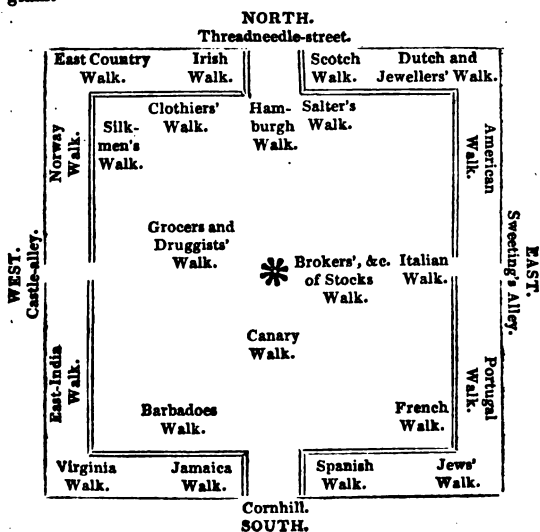


bit the lion and the greyhound. Over the piazza is a flattish groined roof which springs, interiorly, from a series of antæ, or pilasters, with intervening corbels masked by animal heads, blank shields, &c. ; and in the centre of each division of the groining is a large ornamental shield, displaying either the City arms ; the arms of the Mercers' Company, viz. a Maiden's Head, crowned, with dishevelled hair ; or those of Gresham, namely, a Chevron ermine between three mullets, pierced, sable. In the centre of each rib, also, in alternate succession, is either a maiden's head, a griffin, or a grasshopper. Under the piazza, between the pilasters, are twenty-eight large niches, only two of which, on the west side, are occupied by statues : these represent Sir Thomas Gresham, by Caius Gabriel Cibber ; and Sir John Barnard, whose figure was placed here in his life time, (in George the Second's reign) at the expense of his fellow citizens, " in testimony of his merit as a merchant, a magistrate, and a faithful representative of the City in Parliament." A raised step and seat, of stone, with wainscotting above, goes round the entire piazza, except where interrupted by the entrances. Against the walls, over the wainscotting, are numerous painted shewboards, and placards of various descriptions both printed and written, which are permitted to be set up here as advertisements, on payment of a small sum, annually. Both the piazza and the area are, for the general accommodation, arranged, nominally, into many distinct portions, called *Walks*, where domestic and foreign merchants, and other classes engaged in mercantile

pursuits, daily assemble, and by which means, however great may be the crowd, the finding of any particular person is much facilitated.\*

There is an air of considerable grandeur in the inner face of the superstructure, but the decorations are somewhat too unsparingly lavished. It consists of two stories, surmounted by a regular balustrade : on each side, the upper cornice is interrupted by a semicircular pediment, beneath which, on the north, are the Royal arms ; on the south, the City arms ;

\* This will be better understood from the following diagram.



on the west, the Mercers' arms ; and, on the east, the arms of Sir Thomas Gresham, with appropriate enrichments. Between the piers of the upper entablature, within square attic borderings, are twenty-five large niches, containing figures of twenty-one of our Sovereigns, (four being vacant), viz. on the south side, Edward I. Edward III. Henry V. and Henry VI. ; on the west, Edward IV. Edward V. Henry VII. and Henry VIII. ; on the north, Edward VI. Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth, James I. Charles I. Charles II. and James II. ; on the east, within a conjoined, or double niche, are William and Mary ; George I. George II. and George III. These figures are partly in armour, and partly in Roman habits ; the Queens are in the dresses of their respective times. Though most of them were originally gilt, they are now of a plain stone colour. The statue of his late Majesty, which was placed here in March 1764, was executed by Wilton, those of George the Ist and II<sup>d</sup> were sculptured by Rysbrach, and the major part of the others by Caius Gabriel Cibber. On different parts of the roof are four lofty weather-cocks, which communicate with wind-dials in the interior.

Under the projections of the north and south fronts, on the right of each entrance, are spacious flights of steps leading to the galleries, which form a regular communication through the upper floors, and connect with the various offices and apartments into which they are divided : there is, likewise, a third staircase on the west side. Originally, the above offices were opened as shops of different descriptions, but chiefly

of the more rich and showy articles,\* but they are now occupied by the Royal-Exchange Assurance Offices, the Lord-Mayor's Court Office, Lloyd's Coffee House Subscription and Committee Rooms, the Merchant's Seamen's Office, the *Gresham Lecture Room*, the Marine Society's Office, and divers Counting-houses for merchants, underwriters, &c. ; the shops surrounding the exterior are chiefly tenanted by lottery-office keepers, newspaper offices, book and print sellers, stationers, musical and mathematical instrument makers, watch and clock makers, notaries, and stock-brokers. At the beginning of the last century, the shops connected with this fabric amounted to nearly 200 : their present number does not exceed forty. Beneath the edifice are capacious vaults which are divided into six portions, and let to different bankers.†

The *Gresham Lectures*, for the support of which a portion of the rental of this edifice was appropriated by the founder, were the first of a *scientific* nature that were ever gratuitously submitted to the public. This, it has been judiciously remarked, "was linking Commerce with knowledge,—at all times its ablest and most honourable ally,"—yet either from inatten-

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\* Maitland says, vide "History of London," p. 467 : edit. 1739, "The upper part of the Royal Exchange (till of late) was completely filled with shops, stored with the richest and choicest sorts of Merchandize ; but the same being now forsaken, it appears like a wilderness."

† For many years the vaults were rented by the East-India Company for the stowage of pepper.

tion, or purposed negligence, they fail most lamentably in answering the beneficial purpose of their institution. The Lectures were originally delivered at Sir Thomas's house in Old Broad-street, which in consequence obtained the name of *Gresham College*, but after that edifice was sold to the Commissioners of Excise, under an Act of Parliament passed in 1768, an apartment in the Royal Exchange was appropriated and fitted up for a Lecture room. By the same act, the annual salary of each Lecturer was increased to 100*l.* an additional 50*l.* being given in lieu of the household accommodations that were first provided in the College : Lecturers, also, were authorized to retain their respective situations even in the *marriage state*, which was not permitted under the original injunctions of the Founder's will.

The inadequacy of the Gresham Lectures to effect any useful purpose has been for many years a subject of complaint, and the respective Professorships are now almost complete *sinecures*. It is true, the public are not *excluded* from attending them, but the arrangements, in respect to time, are so precise, and the Lectures so purposely uninteresting in themselves, that few persons care to be at the trouble of seeking admission a second time. Generally speaking, the discourses do not keep pace with the present advanced state of science and learning, and they are delivered in such a spiritless manner, that but little impression is made by them, either upon the ear or upon the mind.

The Lecture room is at the eastern extremity of



the south front, and opens from the gallery. It is a lofty apartment, conveniently arranged, with a rostrum, or tribune, for the Lecturer, and benches for an audience of 100 persons, or upwards. The Lectures are delivered in *term-time* only, agreeably to the practice of the Universities : they are then read twice daily, the first time in Latin, precisely at 12 o'clock at noon ; the second time in English, precisely at 1 o'clock, the duration of each being from about twenty minutes to half an hour.—According to the present regulations, which seem adapted to render the Professorships as nearly sinecures as possible, the doors are open exactly as the clock strikes, and should there not be *three* persons attending for admission, they are immediately closed again, and no Lecture is delivered on that day.\*

The following Inscription was placed over the south entrance, within the quadrangle, on the rebuilding of this edifice after the Great Fire.

Hoc Greshamii Peristylivm  
Gentivm Commerciis Sacrvm  
Flammis Extinctvm Sept. III. MDCLXVI  
Avgvstivs è cinere Resvrrexit  
MDCLXIX  
*Willo Turnero* Milite Prætoꝛe.

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\* Since the above was written the state of the Gresham Lectures has been made a subject of discourse in the Court of Common Council, and the question of making them more generally beneficial and efficient has been referred to a Committee.

In Donald Lupton's "London, &c. carbonadoed and quartred into severell Characters," originally printed in 1532, and reprinted in the 1st volume of Park's Supplement to the "Harleian Miscellany," 1812, is the following character of the "*Exchanges, Old and New.*"

"The one of these came from Antwerp, the other from a stable:\* the one was Dutch, yet made denizen; the other was not so at the beginning, but did exchange his name and nature. The Merchants are, generally, men of good habit, their words are generally better than their consciences; their discourse ordinarily begins in water, but ends in wine. The frequenting the walks twice a day, and a careless laughter, argues they are sound: if they visit not once a day, 'tis suspected they are cracking or broken. Their countenance is ordinarily shaped by their success at sea, either merry, sad, or desperate; they are like ships at sea, top and top-gallant this day, to-morrow sinking. The sea is a tennis-court, their states are balls, the wind is the racket, and doth strike many for lost under line, and many in the hazard. They may seem to be acquainted with Athens, for they all desire news. Some of them do keep two brittle vessels, their ships and their wives; the latter has less ballast and that makes them so light: the merchants respect the former most, for if that sink or be overthrown, they fall; but the fall of the latter is oftentimes the advancing of their heads. Conscience is sold here for nought, because it is as old sermons, a dead commodity. They will dissemble with, and cozen one another; though all the kings that ever were, since the conquest, overlooked them. Here are usually more coaches attendant than at church-doors.

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\* The *New Exchange* was erected in 1608, on the site of the stabling of Durham House, in the Strand, but Lupton's words particularly refer to the Royal Exchange.

The merchants should keep their wives from visiting the upper rooms too often, lest they tire their purses by attiring themselves. Rough seas, rocks and pirates, treacherous factors, and leaking ships, affright them. They are strange politicians; for they bring Turkey and Spain into London, and carry London thither. Ladies surely love them; for they have that which is good for them—far fetched and dear bought. They may prove stable men, but they must first leave the Exchange. It is a great house, full of goods: though it be almost in the middle of the city, yet it stands by the sea. There's many gentlewomen come hither, that to help their faces and complexions, break their husbands' backs; who play foul in the country with their land, to be fair and play false in the city. The place (to conclude) is thought to be a great formalist, and a hazardable temporiser; and is like a beautiful woman, absolutely good, if not too common."

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD.—CHARLES THE FIRST AND  
HIS QUEEN.

In the "Moderate Intelligencer," No. 198, from Dec. 28 to Jan. 4, 1648-9, are the following articles on the state of Public Affairs.

"Major *Picher* was shot to death in *Pauls Church Yard*. He was active and violent against those best affected to Parliament, and being taken in Penbrooke the last summer, was condemned to death: promising, that if he might have his life he would depart the kingdom for such a time, he had his discharge; yet not performing, but acting contrary, being taken was shot to death."

"Paris, Dec'. 26.—The Queen of England is returned from her devotions in the house of the Carmelites, where *she hath been for diverse dayes: she seems not dejected*



at the present state of the King, her husband, in England, yet say her ladies, her nights are more sad than usual. Prince Charles or the Duke of York's coming hither it's conceiv'd will continue uncertain, untill it be seen what effect the Armies Declaration will produce upon their Father."—

"From Windsore the 30 of December.—The King is merry, discourses upon subjects purporting a life of many dayes, doubts not but within six moneths to see peace in England, and in case of not restoring, to be righted from Ireland, Denmark, and other parts, of which he named many; nay, he is ordering seeds for his Garden at *Wimbledon* and other places: he saith there is more persecution now than ever, particularly in imposing the Covenant, and undoing men for refusall of it."

GREAT FIRE IN CORNHILL, AND BISHOPSGATE STREET.

—BIRTH-PLACE OF GRAY, THE POET.

On the morning of the 25th of March, 1748, a most calamitous and destructive *Fire* commenced at a Peruke-makers, named Eldridge, in Exchange Alley, Cornhill; and within twelve hours totally destroyed between ninety and a hundred houses, besides damaging many others. The flames spread in three directions at once, and extending into Cornhill, consumed about twenty houses there, including the London Assurance Office, the Fleece and the Three-Tuns Taverns, and Tom's and the Rainbow Coffee-houses. In Exchange Alley, the Swan Tavern, with Garraway's, Jonathan's, and the Jerusalem Coffee-houses, were burnt down; and in the contiguous avenues and Birchin Lane, the George and Vulture Tavern, with

several other Coffee-houses, underwent a like fate. Mr. Eldridge, with his wife, children, and servants, all perished in the flames ; and Mr. Cooke, a merchant, who lodged in the house, broke his leg in leaping from a window, and died soon after : several other persons were killed by different accidents. All the goods of the sufferers that could be removed were preserved, as well from theft, as from the flames, by the judicious exertions of the City Magistrates, and the assistance of parties of soldiers sent from the Tower and St. James's ; notwithstanding which, the value of the effects and merchandize destroyed, was computed at 200,000*l.* exclusive of that of the numerous buildings.

In that fire, the house in which the poet *Gray* received his birth, was consumed, and the injury which his property sustained on the occasion, induced him to sink a great part of the remainder, in purchasing an annuity : his father had been an Exchange-broker. It appears from Mr. Gray's will, that the dwelling which arose upon the site of his birth-place, was, in 1774, occupied by one Natzell, a perfumer ; and it is still inhabited by a perfumer, of the name of Tate. It is a few doors from Birchin Lane ; and is numbered forty-one.

Another tremendous *Fire*, by which nearly one hundred houses were destroyed, or greatly damaged, commenced at a peruke-maker's in *Bishopsgate Street*, adjoining to the corner of *Leadenhall Street*, on the morning of November the 7th, 1765. The flames quickly spread to the corner house, and the wind being

high, they soon communicated to the opposite corners, so that all the four were on fire at the same time, and three of them were entirely destroyed. All the houses from Cornhill to the Church of St. Martin Outwich, in Bishopsgate Street, were burnt down, and the Church and Parsonage House were considerably damaged, as well as the back part of Merchant Taylors' Hall, and several houses in Threadneedle Street. The White Lion Tavern, which had been purchased for 3000*l.* on the preceding evening, and all the houses in White Lion Court, were burnt down, together with five houses in Cornhill, and several others in Leadenhall Street. Several lives were lost, not only by the fire, but by the falling of chimnies and walls, and on the following day eight persons were killed by the sudden fall of a stack of chimnies. Several lives, however, were providentially saved by means of a gentleman who had ventured among the ruins, and "waving his hat to engage the attention of the spectators, declared that he was sure that many persons were actually under the spot on which he stood." Upon this, the firemen went to work with their pickaxes, and on removing the rubbish, two men, three women, a child about six years old, two dogs and a cat, were taken out alive.

## ANECDOTES OF QUEEN ELIZABETH AND KING JAMES

## THE FIRST.

The following Anecdotes of the above Sovereigns are given in the 1st volume of the "*Nugæ Antiquæ*," p. 170, 182, from the "*Breefe Notes and Remembraunces*" of Sir John Harington; but the years in which circumstances respectively occurred are not spec

*Queen Elisabeth.*—"One Sunday (April last) my Lorde of London preached to the Queenes Majestie, and seemede to touche on the vanitie of deckinge the bodie too finely.—Her Majestie tolde the ladies, that 'If the Bishope helde more discorse on suche matters, shee wolde fitte him for Heaven, but he shoulde walke thither withoute a staffe, and leave his mantle behind him.'—Perchance the Bishope hathe never soughte her Highnesse wardrobe, or he woulde have chosen another texte."—

*James the First.*—"I thys day heard the kynge deliver hys speeche to the commons and lordes, and notede one parte thereof, wherein his Majestie callede the Devil '*a busy Bishope*, sparinge neither laboure nor paines.' My Lorde of London tolde me, "he thoughte his Majestie mighte have chosen another name."

#### EARTHQUAKES IN LONDON.

Great alarm was excited throughout the Metropolis and its neighbourhood, in the beginning of the year 1761, by two shocks of *Earthquakes*; the one occurring on the 8th of February, and the other on the 8th of March. The first shock was most sensibly felt along the banks of the Thames from Greenwich to near Richmond: at Limehouse and Poplar; several chimnies were thrown down by it, and in several parts of London the furniture was shaken, and the pewter fell to the ground: at Hampstead and Highgate it was also very perceptible. The second and more violent shock occurred between five and six o'clock in the morning, the air being very warm, and the atmosphere, at the moment, clear and serene; though, till within a few minutes preceding, there had been a *strong, but confused, lightning darting its flashings in*

quick succession. The violence of the motion caused many people to start from their beds and fly precipitately to the street, under the impression that their houses were falling. In St. James's Park, and the squares and open spaces about the west end of the town, where the shock is thought to have been most powerful, the tremulous vibration of the earth was clearly distinguishable ; it seemed to move in a south and north direction, with a quick return towards the centre, and was accompanied with a loud noise as of rushing wind. The damage was not great, and was chiefly confined to the shaking down of chimnies and a few old houses.\*

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\* The credulous apprehensions of the people were so awakened by these Earthquakes, that the ridiculous predictions of a crazy Life-guard's man, named Bell, who prophesied, that "as the second Earthquake had happened exactly four weeks after the first, so there would be a third exactly four weeks after the second, which would lay the entire cities of London and Westminster in ruins," spread the greatest dismay and consternation over the whole Metropolis. So strong was the panic, that within a few days of the expected time, vast numbers of persons quitted London ; and all the principal places within the distance of twenty miles were crowded with alarmed fugitives. To those whom necessity obliged to remain in the devoted City, the predicted night was a scene of the most dreadful disquietude ; some sought refuge in boats upon the river, and the adjacent fields were crowded by multitudes who left their houses lest they should be buried in the ruins, and in the most fearful suspense passed away the hours till the dawn of morning restored them to hope and confidence ; the alarm, however, did not entirely subside for

## YORK-STAIRS WATER-GATE.

This handsome specimen of the architectural abilities of Inigo Jones, stands on the banks of the river Thames, at the southern extremity of Buckingham Street, in the Strand. It was erected about the year 1626, and originally belonged to George Villiers, 1st Duke of Buckingham, the ill-fated favourite of two Sovereigns, who was stabbed by Felton at Portsmouth, on the 23d of August, 1628, and lies buried in Henry the Seventh's Chapel at Westminster. The ancient Mansion which stood near this spot, and which had been a town residence of the Bishops of Norwich, and thence called the *Bishop of Norwich's Inn*, was splendidly fitted up by the above nobleman, after he had obtained from King James the First, either a grant or a lease of the estate, and on that occasion the *Water-Gate* was constructed near the middle of a long embattled wall that skirted the gardens by the river side.

Richard Nykke, or Nyx, Bishop of Norwich, exchanged his *Inn* for the Abbey of St. Bennet Holme, in Norfolk, in 1535 ; and in the following year it became vested in Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, also by exchange, for his mansion at Southwark-Place. The latter property, reverting to the crown,

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some time. Bell, the author of the confusion, was subsequently confined in a mad-house. He afterwards kept a hosier's shop on Holborn Hill, during many years, and afterwards, having acquired a competency, retired to the neighbourhood of Edgeware, where he died a few years ago.



Londonia.

Brilliant



THE CITY OF LONDON AND THE RIVER THAMES.

THE CITY OF LONDON AND THE RIVER THAMES.



was given by Queen Mary to Nicholas Heath, Archbishop of York, the possessors of that See having had no town residence after York Place, Whitehall, had been converted into a royal palace by Henry the Eighth, on the fall of Wolsey. Archbishop Heath sold his newly-acquired seat, and purchased *Norwich Inn*, which afterwards obtained the appellation of *York House*, and hence the name of the Water-gate and Stairs. Archbishop Toby Matthews exchanged York House for several Manors with James the First, and the Lords Chancellors Egerton and Bacon are said to have both resided here. It was afterwards "assured" to the King by an Act of Parliament, passed on the 19th of May, 1624, and he granted the estate, as already mentioned, to the Duke of Buckingham, on whose melancholy death it was leased for a short term to the Earl of Northumberland, together with its goods, furniture, and pictures, at an annual rent of £350.\* In 1649, the Parliament bestowed York House on Lord Fairfax, by the marriage of whose daughter and heiress with George, 2nd Duke of Buckingham, it was re-conveyed to the Villiers' family. That nobleman resided here for several years subsequent to the Restoration, but he eventually sold the whole estate for building on, and several streets were raised on the site of the old house and grounds. These, for a long period, went under the general name of *York Buildings*, but their particular appellations are *George Street*, *Villiers Street*, *Duke Street*, *Qff*

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\* Vide "Journals of the House of Commons," April 23, 1645.

Alley, and *Buckingham Street*; the distinctive name and title of their former possessor being thus effectually preserved.

York House stood at a short distance to the west of the Water-Gate, which includes a flight of steps that led from the gardens to the river. At the time of its erection, it was customary for our nobility to be conveyed by water from one part of the metropolis to another, whenever practicable, the roadways being extremely defective, and but few carriages in use, and those rather adapted for state purposes, than for general convenience. Hence most of our noble mansions were built near the Thames, and stairs led from the grounds to the water-side.

Ralph, in his "Critical Review of Public Buildings," has thus characterized this structure, and his approbation of its merits, though something too florid, perhaps, has been generally acquiesced in by subsequent writers.—"*York-Stairs* is, unquestionably, the most perfect piece of building that does honour to the name of Inigo Jones : it is planned in so exquisite a taste, formed of such equal and harmonious parts, and adorned with such proper and elegant decorations that nothing can be censured or added. It is, at once, happy in its situation beyond comparison, and fancied in a style exactly suited to that situation. The rock-work, or rustic, can never be better introduced than in buildings by the side of water ; and indeed, it is a great question with me, whether it ought to be made use of anywhere else."

*This fabric* is built with Portland stone. It is ap-

proached from a small terrace, planted with lime trees, which, being inclosed from the public, forms an agreeable promenade for the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, who keep it in repair from the proceeds of a rate levied on their houses. On the northern, or street side, it consists of three arches, flanked by pilasters, supporting an entablature on which are four balls : ornamental shields rise above the key-stones of the arches, those at the sides being sculptured with anchors, and that in the centre with the arms of *Villiers* impaling those of the family of *Manners*. The Villiers' motto, viz : FIDEI COTICULA CRUX, (the Cross is the Touchstone of Faith,) is inscribed upon the frieze. The southern, or river front, displays a large archway opening upon the steps leading to the water, with a lateral aperture, or window, on each side : these, conjointly with four rusticated columns, support an entablature ornamented with escallops, and crowned by an arched pediment and two couchant lions, holding shields, on which are sculptured anchors. In the middle of the pediment, within a scroll, are the arms of Villiers, viz : on a Cross, five Escallops, encircled by a garter, and surmounted by a ducal coronet : at the sides are pendant festoons. The apertures flanking the steps are each divided by a small column, and partly closed by balustrades.

## LYDGATE'S "LONDON LYCKPENY."

Stow, in his account of Eastcheap, refers to Lydgate's "Song," called "*London Lyckpeny*," or as we should now say '*Lack-Penny*,' a copy of which,

(with some alterations,) is preserved among that historian's manuscripts in the Harleian Collection, viz. No. 367, fol. 126 ; but whether the original be extant, does not appear. It is probable, that the alterations alluded to, were made by Stow himself, as in the summary of Lydgate's poem, inserted in his "Survey of London," several particulars are narrated which altogether vary from the Ballad in the Museum.—It was written, Stow says, "in the reigne of Henry the fift, in the person of a Countryman coming to London, and travelling through the same. In West-Cheape, (saith the Song) hee was called on to buy fine lawne, *Paris* threed, Cotton Vmble, and other linnen clothes, and such like : (he speaketh of no silkes) In Cornehill, to buy old apparell, and household stufte, where he was forced to buy his owne Hood, which he had lost in VVestminster Hall : In Candlewright street, Drapers proffered him cheape Cloth : In East-cheape, the Cookes cried hot Ribbes of Beefe roasted, Pies well baked, and other Victuals : There was clattering of Pewter Pots, Harpe, Pipe, and Sawtrie, yea by cocke, nay by cocke, for greater oaths were spared : some sang of Ienken, and Iulian, &c. all which melodie liked well the passenger, but hee wanted mony to abide by it, and therefore gat him into Grauesend Barge, and home into Kent."\*

In the following transcript from Stow's manuscript, both the contractions and the orthography are accurately copied, but the punctuation is now introduced, the manuscript being wholly without points.

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\* "Survey of London," p. 405, edit. 1618.

*London Lyckpeny:*

A Ballade compyled by Dan John Lydgate, monke of Berry, about — yeres agoe, and now newly ou'sene and amended.

To *London* once my steps I bent,  
Where trouth in no wyse should be faynt,  
To Westm̄yster ward I forthw<sup>th</sup> went,  
To a man of lawe to make complaynt;  
I sayd, “for Marys love, that holy saynt,  
Pyty the poore that wold p'ceede,”—  
But for laek of mony I cold not spede.

And as I thrust the prese amonge,  
By froward chaunce, my hood was gone,  
Yet for all that, I stayd not longe  
Tyll at the *Kynge's Bench* I was come;  
Before the Judge I kneeled anon,  
And prayd hy “for Gods sake to take heede,”—  
But for lack of mony I myght not spede.

Beneth them sat clarkes a great rout,  
Which fast dyd wryte by one assent;  
There stooode vp one, and cryed about  
Rychard, Robert, and John of Kent:  
I wist not well what this man ment,  
He cryed so thycke there in deede,—  
But he that lacks mony myght not spede.

Vnto the *Comon Place* I yode thoo,  
Where sat one w<sup>th</sup>. a sylken hooode;  
I dyd hym reverence, for I ought to do so,  
I told my case as well as I coūd;  
How my goods were defrauded me by falshood;  
I gat not a move of his mouth for my need,—  
And for lack of mony I myght not spede.

Vnto the *Rolls* I gat me from thence,  
 Before the clarkes of the Chavncerye,  
 Where monny I found earnyng of pence,  
 But none at all once regarded me :  
 I gave them my playnt vppon my knee ;  
 They lyked it well, when they had it reade,—  
 But lackyng monny I could not be sped,

In *Westmynster hall* I found out one,  
 Which went in a long gown of Raye,  
 I crowched and kneled before hȳ anon,  
 “ For Maryes love,” of help I hym praye ;  
 “ I wot not what thou meanest,” gan he say,  
 To get me thence he dyd me bede,—  
 But for lack of monny I cold not speed.

W<sup>h</sup>in this hall, nether ryche nor yet poore,  
 Wold do for me ought, although I shold dye ;  
 Whlich seeing, I gat me out of the doore,  
 Where Flemyng began on me for to cry,  
 “ Master, what will you copen or by [buy] ?  
 Fyne felt hatts or spectacles to reede ;  
 Lay down yo’ sylver and here you may speede.”

Then to *Westmyster gate* I p’sently went,  
 When the sonn was at hyghe pryme :  
 Cookes to me, they tooke good entent,  
 And p’ferred me bread w<sup>th</sup> ale and wyne,  
 Rybbs of befe both fat and ful fyne ;  
 A fayre cloth they gan for to sprede,—  
 But wantyng monny I myght not be speede.

Then vnto *London* I dyd me hye,  
 Of all the land it beareth the pryse ;  
 “ Hot pescods,” one began to crye,  
 “ *Strabery* rype and cherries in the rise :”  
 One bad me come nere, and by some spyce,

Peper and sayforne they gan me bede,—  
But for lack of mony I myght not spede.

Then to the *Chepe* I gan me drawne,  
Where mutch people I sawe for to stande ;  
One ofred me velvet, sylke, and lawne,  
An other he taketh me by the hande,  
“ Here is Parys thred the fynest in the lande :”  
I never was vsed to such thyng in dede,—  
And wantyng mony I myght not spede.

Then went I forth by *London Stone* ;  
Throughout all *Canwyke* streete  
Drapers mvtch cloth me ofred anone ;  
Then comes me one, cryed “ hot shepes feete ;”  
One cryde “ makerell rysher greene,” an other  
gan greete ;  
One bad me by a hood to cover my head,—  
But for want of mony I myght not be sped.

Then I hyed me into *Estchepe*,  
One cryes “ rybbs of befe,” and many “ a pye ;”  
Pewter pottes they clattered on a heape ;  
There was harpe, pype, and mynstrelsy ;  
“ Yea, by cock ! nay, by cock !” some began crye ;  
Some songe of Jenken and Julyan for there mede,—  
But for lack of mony I myght not spede.

Then into *Cornhyll* anon I yode,  
Where was mvtch stolen gere amonge,  
I saw where hong myne owne hoode,  
That I had lost amonge the thronge :  
To by my owne hood I thought it wronge,  
I knew it well as I did my crede,—  
But for lack of mony I could not spede.

The Taverner tooke me by the sleve;  
 "S" sayth he, "will you o<sup>r</sup> wyne assay?"  
 I answerd, "that can not mvch me greve  
 A peny can do no more than it may:"  
 I dranke a pynt, and for it dyd pay,  
 Yet sore a hungred frū thence I yede,—  
 And wantynge my mony I cōld not spede.

Then hyed I me to *Belynesgate*,  
 And one cryed, "Hoo, go we hence?"  
 I prayd a barge man for Gods sake  
 That he wold spare me my expence:  
 "Thou scapst not here, q<sup>d</sup> he, vnder ii pence;  
 I lyst not yet bestowed my almes dede;"—  
 Thus lackyng mony I cold not spede.

Then I conveyd me unto *Kent*,  
 Ffor of the law wold I meddle no more;  
 Because no man to me tooke entent,  
 I dyght me to do as I dyd before:—  
 Now Jesus, that in Helthe was bore,  
 Save London and send trew lawyers there mede,  
 For who so wants mony w<sup>th</sup> thē shall not spede.

#### MANNERS OF THE LONDONERS.

In Holinshed's "Description of Britain," it is stated, that the hospitable reception given to the Londoners by their Country friends was not always returned with equal graciousness; on which, "the old countrie clerkes framed this saeing."

*Primus jucundus,  
 Tolerabilis estque secundus;  
 Tertius est vanus,  
 Sed foetet quatridianus:—*



which lines were thus paraphrased by the late J. P. Andrews, F.A.S.\*

Four days to spend  
With asking friend,  
In London fair, I reckoned :  
The first in glee  
Past merrily,  
Not quite so well the second.

The third cold day  
I saw display  
A congé so explicit,  
I left the place  
Nor gave him space  
To bid me end my visit.

MOORFIELDS—ELIZABETH CANNING.

In the year 1753-4, the public attention in London was almost exclusively occupied by the extraordinary case of *Elizabeth Canning*, the true particulars of whose story have never, even to the present hour, been fully ascertained. She was a girl of low birth, about eighteen years of age, and in the service of a Mr. Lyon, of Aldermanbury, to whose house she was returning on the evening of New-Year's Day, (from a visit to her uncle at Salt-Petre Bank, near Rosemary Lane,) when, according to her *own* testimony, she was seized under Bedlam, or Bethlem wall, in *Moorfields*, by two men, who, after robbing her of her money, gown, and apron, stopped her mouth with a gag,

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\* Vide, "History of Great Britain," Vol. ii. p. 286; 3d ed.

and dragged her as far as Enfield Wash, to the house of an old woman, called Mother Wells. Here, on her refusal to submit to prostitution, she was robbed of her stays, and confined for twenty-eight days in a kind of hay-loft, without fire, or any kind of sustenance, except some stale pieces of bread, amounting to about a quartern loaf, and a gallon jug full of water. At last, when nearly starved to death, she effected her escape by breaking through a window, and shivering with hunger and nakedness, found her way back to her mother's house, near Moorgate.

Such was the substance of her story, which, notwithstanding its improbability, being seemingly corroborated by the weak and miserable condition in which she returned home, had a surprising effect on the popular mind, and large subscriptions were raised for the purpose of discovering and bringing to exemplary punishment the guilty wretches who had thus maltreated her.

At that time, she knew not where the house was situated in which she had been immured, nor could she describe it any otherwise than by saying, that through the chinks, or crevices, of the loft, she had seen the Hertford stage-coach pass along the adjacent road.—When sufficiently recovered, she was taken in a chaise to the abode of Mother Wells, who was known to be a woman of ill-fame, the harbourer of gypsies and prostitutes, and whose house, by a singular chance, had been mentioned as the probable place of the girl's confinement, by a person who became one of the witnesses on the subsequent trial. The

upper room, or loft, in this dwelling, varied considerably from that which had been described by Elizabeth Canning, yet she declared it was the place in which she had been kept a prisoner. She then fixed upon an aged gypsy-woman, named Mary Squires, as the person who had cut the stays off her back, and accused a young woman, called Virtue Hall, with being present at the time: both those females had very remarkable countenances, and were then Mother Wells's inmates.

At the ensuing Sessions in the Old Bailey, Mary Squires and Mother Wells were indicted for felony; and, though many contradictions appeared in the evidence of Canning and her witnesses, the former was sentenced to die, and the latter to be branded, and imprisoned in Newgate for six months. This verdict, though perfectly congenial with the ferment among the populace, was by no means satisfactory to the more discerning faculties of Sir Crispe Gascoyne, the Lord Mayor, who, in an address to the Liverymen, stated his conviction that further inquiry was necessary, the "outrages of the mob," and "the antecedent prejudices in men's minds," having destroyed that "solemn and sacred freedom which should attend upon all trials," and prevented the requisite consideration from being given to the "contradictory evidence adduced upon this." That Sir Crispe's address may be better understood, it should be remarked here, that, during the trial, the witnesses for Squires were either so overawed by the rabble that they durst not appear in court, or otherwise so in-

sulted for giving testimony in her favour as something to endanger their lives.

Uncommon pains were now taken by Sir Crispe Gascoyne, assisted by Judge Gaudry, who had presided upon the trial, and, like that gentleman, been dissatisfied with the verdict, to ascertain the real facts; and it clearly appeared, that Mary Squires was at Abbotsbury, in Dorsetshire, from the first of January to the ninth of the same month; that she was at various places in Dorsetshire, Wiltshire, Hampshire, &c. from that time to the eighteenth, and that she did not arrive at the house of Mother Wells till the twenty-third. The evidence of Virtue Hall, also, which had been given in corroboration of Canning's, was overthrown by her subsequent recantation, from which it appeared that she "had been threatened and frightened into what she had sworn," in order to save herself from being prosecuted as an accessory to the felony.

The full particulars, of what has here been briefly stated, with an accompanying memorial, were laid, by Sir Crispe Gascoyne, before the King, and, fresh evidence having been likewise offered by the friends of Elizabeth Canning, his Majesty directed the whole to be referred to his Attorney and Solicitor Generals, on whose report that the weight of testimony was in favour of Mary Squires, the latter received a free pardon.

At the next Sessions, the Lord Mayor preferred a Bill of Indictment against Elizabeth Canning, for Perjury; and her supporters did the like against the

witnesses from Abbotsbury, &c. in behalf of Squires. The Abbotsbury people appeared to answer the charge, but no evidence being offered against them, they were honourably acquitted. Canning, who had been admitted to bail, at first absconded, but afterwards she surrendered to her trial, which continued, by adjournment, five days. Numerous witnesses were examined on both sides, and the contradictions were remarkable; but the falsehood of many parts of Canning's testimony having been rendered apparent, she was adjudged guilty, and committed to Newgate. During this trial, Sir Crispe Gascoyne was highly insulted by the mobs that assembled near the Sessions House, and the disorders committed were so great, that the Court of Aldermen offered a reward for the discovery of any of the rioters.

When Canning was brought up to receive sentence, a new trial was moved for, by her Counsel, on the ground, that two of the Jurymen had made affidavit, that they had 'acted contrary to their consciences in finding her guilty of *wilful and corrupt* perjury; for although they believed her to have sworn *falsely*, they did not believe it to have been *wilfully* done.' The argument on this point was postponed till the following Sessions; and Canning was remanded to Newgate. At length, on the thirtieth of May, 1754, after hearing the evidence of nine of the Jurymen, who averred their decision to be just, and a similar affirmation from the tenth, who was absent, as well as the opinion of the Judges who sat on the trial, the Court adjudged the verdict to be good, and consonant

to evidence. Sentence was then pronounced, that the Prisoner should suffer one month's imprisonment, and afterwards be transported to America for seven years.

This cause had divided the Londoners into parties, and Canning could yet number among her supporting friends many persons of rank and respectability, by whom great exertions were made to procure a pardon; yet all their interest could obtain her the permission only to *transport herself* for the term of the sentence. She accordingly was conveyed to America in a private ship, having every accommodation that money could secure, and much property, which she had received in presents, &c. Measures, also, were taken to ensure her a favourable reception at her arrival in that country.

Sir Crispe Gascoyne, on the other hand, obtained the entire approbation of the more discriminating and unprejudiced portion of the whole metropolis; and, on the expiration of his Mayoralty, a unanimous vote of thanks was given to him by the Court of Common Council, "for his steady perseverance in the cause of justice, his generous protection of the distressed, and his remarkable humanity."

Many pamphlets were issued from the press on this extraordinary subject, a complete collection of which is now considered to be of much value. The effervescence in the feelings of the public did not subside for many years, and the writer can well remember the pertinacity with which, in his youth, the question of the guilt or innocence of Canning was accustomed to



be argued. But whether the general tale related by her, was true or false, the innocence of the parties she accused is unquestionable.

BLACKFRIARS—THE FATAL VESPERS.

In the year 1623, a dreadful accident occurred within the precincts of the dissolved monastery at *Blackfriars*, by which ninety-four persons lost their lives, and many others were maimed and miserably wounded. This event, which is historically commemorated as '*The fatal Vespers*, or doleful Even-Song,' happened on Sunday, the 26th of October, in the above year; or, according to the New, or '*Romish*' Style, on the 5th of November, as was afterwards triumphantly noticed by those who affected to consider it as a judgment on the Catholics. The Count de Tillier, ambassador in ordinary from the court of France, had for a considerable time been a resident in Blackfriars, and it was probably under his protection that the meeting took place which led to so fatal a result. In an old building, adjoining to the gate of his residence, and with which it appears to have been likewise connected, on an upper floor, upwards of 300 persons assembled, to hear a sermon preached by the learned Father Drury, of the Order of the Jesuits, who was a descendant of the Druries of Norfolk, and the son of Dr. Drury, a late civilian professor in the Court of Arches. In the midst of his discourse the flooring gave way under the overbearing weight of the assembled multitude, and the pressure of the falling mass broke down the next floor, which fell with accelerated

weight upon the lower story, but that having been built upon arches remained firm. Every possible assistance was immediately rendered to the unhappy sufferers; and by the direction of Mr. Sergeant Finch, Recorder of the City, guards were placed at all the avenues and passages of the Blackfriars, and also at the French Ambassador's, where, on the following day, the Recorder and Sheriffs made a strict enquiry into the cause of the accident. The public mind was in a state of great excitation, but the confusion and alarm at length subsided, on its being clearly proved that the disaster arose from the defective state of the building. Father Drury was himself killed, together with two other Romish priests. Various pamphlets were written on this occasion, descriptive of the circumstances, and mingled with such reflections as either the bigotry or the belief of the writers gave birth to. One of the most curious, composed by the Rev. Samuel Clark, "Pastor of Bennet Fink," and first published in 1657, is here reprinted.

*THE FATAL VESPER: a True and Full Narrative of that Signal Judgement of God upon the Papists, by the fall of the House in Black friers, London, upon their fifth of November, 1623.*

On the Lords day, *October* the twenty sixth according to the *English* account: but *November* the fifth according to the *Popish* account, went far and near, that one *Drury, a Romish Priest* (a man of parts and eminent gifts) would preach that day in the afternoon in a fair house in *Black-Friers, London*, whither all that would might freely come and hear him.

Upon this report very many, Protestants as well as



Papists, Schollars as well as others, assembled thither about three a clock in the afternoon. That mansion house was now inhabited by the *French* Ambassador: and the Sermon was to be in a Garret, into which there were two passages: One out of the Ambassadors withdrawing room which was private, the other more common without the great gate of the said mansion house.

Under this Garret was another large chamber which one *Rediate*, another Romish Priest, had hired for himself: Unto whom Papists frequently repaired to hear Mass, and make confessions. Under this room was the aforesaid withdrawing chamber of the Ambassador: supported with strong Arches of stone, being immediately over the entrance into the great house: And at the South-end of the Garret, and on the West-side thereof, there were bed-chambers, and closets which other Priests had hired for themselves: The bed-chamber at the South-end, was severed from the Garret only by a partition of Wanscote which was taken down for the Sermon time: The length of the Garret from North to South was almost 40 foot, the breadth about 16 foot: The two aforesaid passages met on one pair of stairs leading to the Garret which had only that one door leading into it.

More came to this place than possibly it could hold, so that many for want of room returned back again: Others went into the aforesaid *Redyates* chamber, and tarried with him. The whole Garret, rooms adjoining, door, and top of the stairs were as full as they could hold. In the Garret were set chairs and stools for the better sort: most of the women sate on the floor, but most of the men stood thronged together: In all about 200. were there assembled. In the midst was a table and a chair for the Preacher.

All thing thus prepared, and the multitude assembled,

about three a clock the expected Preacher, having on a Surplice girt about his middle with a linen girdle, and a tippet of scarlet on both his shoulders, same in, being attended by a man that brought after him his book and hour-glass.

As soon as he came to the table, he kneeled down with shew of private devotion for a little while: then rising up, and turning himself to the people, he crossed himself, took the book (which was said to be a *Rhemist Testament*) out of his mans hands, and the hour-glass being set on the table, he opened the book, read the Gospel appointed by the *Romish Calendar* for that day, being the twenty first Sunday after *Pentecost*: the Gospel was in *Matth.* 18. 23, &c. The text being read, he sate down, put on a red cap over a white linnen one turned up about the brims: He made no audible prayer, but having read his text, which was the parable of forgiving debts, he spake something on the occasion of it, and then propounded these three special points to be handled.

1. The debt we owe to God.
2. The mercy of God in forgiving it.
3. Mans unmercifulness to his brother.

Having insisted some while on the misery of man by reason of the debt wherein he stands bound to God, he passed on to declare the rich mercy of God, and the means which God had afforded to his Church, for partaking thereof: Amongst which he reckoned up the Sacraments, and especially pressed the Sacrament of *Penance*, as they call it.

When he had discoursed on these points about half an hour, on a sudden the floor whereon the Preacher and the greatest part of his auditory were, fell down with such violence, as therewith the floor of the chamber under it, where *Redyate* and his company were, was bro-

ken down with it, so that both the floors, with the beams, girders, joyces, boards, and seelings, with all the people on them, fell down together upon the third floor, which was the floor of the *French* Ambassadors withdrawing chamber, supported with strong arches as aforesaid.

There being a partition on the South-side of the middle chamber which reached up to the floor of the Garret, which was at the Northwest corner. Hereupon some through amazement, would have leaped out at a window almost forty foot from the ground: but the people without, telling them of the certain danger if they leaped down, kept them from that desperate attempt: at length by breaking a wall on the West side they discerned chambers adjoining thereto, and so by creeping through that hole into the chambers, they were saved: So were all they that stood on the stair head at the door leading into the Garret: For the stairs were without the room, and nothing fell but the floores, neither walls nor roof.

Also amongst those that fell, many escaped; for some of the timber rested with one end on the walls, and with the other on the third floor that yeilded not, and so both such as abode on those pieces, and such as were directly under them, were thereby preserved. Amongst the multitude that fell there was a Minister who (through Gods providence) fell so between two pieces of timber, as that the timber kept his upper-parts from crushing: and holpe him by his clasping about the timber to pull out his feet from amongst the dead corpses.

Amongst others, the present preservation and future destruction of one *Parker* was very remarkable. This *Parker* was a factor for the *English* Seminaries, and Nunnes beyond Sea, especially at *Cambre*; and he had so dealt with two of his brothers here, that he had got from one of them a son, and from the other a daughter, to

send them to religious houses (as they falsly call them) beyond Sea. This *Parker* at this time took his Nephew, a youth of about sixteen years old, to the aforementioned fatal Conventicle, where *Drury* preached : and both *Parker* and his Nephew fell with the rest : The youth there lost his life, but *Parker* escaped with a bruised body, being a corpulent man : yet so far was he from making a good use of his deliverance, that with much discontent he wished that he had died for his Nephew, saying, *that God saw him not fit to die amongst such Martyrs.* Many such Martyrs have been made at *Tyburn* for treason : Such are *Romes* Martyrs. But *the preservation of the wicked, is but a reservation to future judgments* ; for about ten days after, as this *Parker* was shooting *London Bridge* with his foresaid Neece, whom he was conveying beyond Sea, they were both cast away and drowned in the *Thames*. *Judge by this* (O Parents) *whether God is well pleased with disposing your children to Popish education.*

Others there were that were pulled out alive, but so bruised, or so spent for want of breath, that some lived not many hours, others died not many days after.

The floor of the chamber immediately over this, where the corps lay, being fallen, there was no entrance into it but through the Ambassadors bed chamber, the door whereof was closed up with the timber of the floors that fell down ; and the walls of this room were of stone, only there was one window in it with extraordinary strong cross bars of iron, so that though Smiths and other workmen were immediately sent for, yet it was more than an hour before succour could be afforded to them that were fallen down.

Passage at length being made, I had access into the room (saith Doctor *Gouge*, the relater of this story)

and viewing the bodies, observed some (yet but few) to be mortally wounded, or crushed by the timber: Others to be apparently stifled, partly with their thick lying one upon another, and partly with the dust that came from the seeling which fell down.

On the Lords day at night when they fell, they were numbred ninety one dead bodies: but many of them were secretly conveyed away in the night, there being a pair of water staires, leading from the garden appartaining to the house, into the *Thames*. On the morrow the Coroner and his Inquest coming to view the bodies found remaining but sixty three.

Of those that were carried away some were buried in a burying place within the *Spanish* Ambassadors house in *Holborn* amongst whom the *Lady Web* was one, the *Lady Blackstones* daughter another, and one *Mistris Vdal* a third: Master *Stoker*, and Master *Bartholomew Bavin* were buried in *Brides* Parish. *Robert Sutton*, *John Loccham*, and *Abigail Holford*, in *Andrews Holborn*. Captain *Summers* wife in the vault under *Black-Friers* Church, and her woman in the Church-yard. For the corps remaining, two great pits were digged, one in the fore Court of the said *French* Ambassadors house 18 foot long, and 12 foot broad, the other in the garden behind the house 12 foot long, and eight foot broad. In the former pit were laid forty four corps, whereof the bodies of the aforesaid *Drury* and *Redgate* were two. These two wound up in sheets, were first laid into the pit, with a partition of loose earth to sever them from the rest. Then were others brought, some in somewhat a decent manuer wound up in sheets, but the most in a most lamentable plight, the shirts onely of the men tyed under the twists, and some linnen tyed about the middle of the women, the rest of

their bodies naked, and one poor man, or woman, taking a corpse by the head, another by the feet, tumbled them in, and so piled them up almost to the top of the pit. The rest were put into the other pit in the garden.

Their manner of burial seemed almost as dismal, as the heap of them, when they lay upon the floor where they last fell. No obseques of funeral rites were used at their burial. Onely the day after, a blacke Crosse of wood was set upon each grave, but was soon by authority commanded to be taken down.

When they were thus interred, thorough search was made about the cause of the falling of the timber: the timber of each floor was laid together, and the measure of the Summers that brake was taken. The main Summer which crossed the Garret was ten inches square: two girders were by tenents, and mortaises led into the midst of it, one just against another: the Summer was knotty where the mortaises were made, whereupon being overburdened, it knapped suddenly asunder in the midst.

The main Summer of the other floor that fell was much stronger, being thirteen inches square, strong and sound every where, neither did the girders meet so just one against an other; yet that also failed, not in the midst as the uppermost, but within five foot of one end, and that more shiveringly, and with a longer rent in the Timber then the other. For this chamber was almost full of such persons as coming too late, went into *Rediates* chamber: Besides, it did not only bear the weight which lay on the upper floor, but received it with a sudden knock, and so the massie Timber shivered in two, and the people were irrecoverably, before they could fear any such thing, beaten down into the third floor, which was above twenty foot from the first.

It's true we must not be rash in censuring, yet when



we see judgments executed on sinners, in the act of their sinne, when they are impudent and presumptuous therein, not to acknowledge such to be judged by the Lord, is to wink against clear light, *Psal. 9. 16, God is known by the judgements which he executeth.* Shall *Nebuchadnezzar*, while he is vaunting of his great *Babylon*, be bereft of his wits?

Shall *Herod*, whilst he is priding himself in the flattering applause of the people, be eaten with worms? Shall *Haman*, whilst he is practising to destroy all the people of God, be hanged on a Gallows fifty foot high which he had prepared for *Mordecai*? Shall the house where the *Philistines* met together to sport with *Sampson*, fall upon their heads? Shall these and such like judgments overtake men in the very act of their sinne, and yet be accounted no judgments, no evidences of Gods revenging Justice, or signs of his indignation? Truly then we may deny all providence, and attribute all to chance: But add hereto, that this fell out upon their fifth of *November*, and it will be as clear as if written with a Sun-beam, that the pit which they digged for others, they themselves fell into it.

Doctor *Gouge*, who relates this story in his *Extent of Gods Providence*, thus writeth.

I doe the more confidently publish this History, because I was an eye-witnesse of many of the things therein related, and heard from the mouths of such as were present at the Sermon, the rest. For upon the first hearing of the destruction of so many persons as by that downfal lost their lives, our Constable presently caused the gates of our precinct (it being surrounded with walls and gates) to be shut, and raised a strong guard from amongst the inhabitants, to keep the house where this accident fell out,

and to prevent tumults about it. Thus through the favour of the Constables, and Watch, who were all my neighbours, I had the more free and quiet access to view the dead bodies, and to inform myself of all the material circumstances about that accident: which I did the rather because the bishop of *London* that then was, sent to me to inform myself throughly of all the businesse, and to send him a narration thereof under my hand; whereupon I did not only view matters myselfe, but caused Carpenters to search the Timber, to take the measures both of the timber and rooms. I was also present with the Coroner and his Inquest at their examining of all circumstances about the business. And the Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury* sending to me to come to him, and to bring with me the best evidence I could, I got the foreman of the Jury, and four persons that were present at the Sermon, and fell down with the rest, but by Gods providence escaped death, and one that stood without the door, within hearing, but fell not, all these I got to go along with me to *Lambeth*, where I heard the witnessse which they gave to the Arch-bishop about this matter. One that fell with the rest, and escaped death, was Master *Gee*, a Preacher in *Lancashire*: two others were a son and servant to a Citizen in *Pater noster* row: the rest were men of good understanding, able to apprehend what they saw and heard, and to relate what they conceived.

#### PIMLICO—DERBY ALE.

*Derby Ale* appears to have been held in some celebrity in the metropolis, as early as Queen Elizabeth's reign; for Sir Lionel Rash, in Greene's pleasant Comedy, intituled "*Tu Quoque*" says, "I have



sent my daughter this morning as far as Pimlico, to fetch a draught of Derby Ale, that it may fetch a colour into her cheeks."

## THE GUNPOWDER PLOT.

Many persons, of late years, have pretended to doubt the reality of the Gunpowder Plot, and ingenious whisperings and surmises of a subtle character, which appear to originate with the Catholics, have been spread abroad in order to invalidate the facts of the conspiracy. The evidence of the Plot, however, is most decisive; and whoever will take the pains to pursue the enquiry through all its ramifications, will find so many collateral branches occasionally interweaving with the main stem of authentic history, and all combining to support the general fact, that incredulity alone would entertain a contrary belief.—One example of this kind of concurring testimony, is furnished in a private Letter written by Lord Harington, of Exton, in January, 1606, to his cousin, Sir John Harington, and published in the 1st Volume of the "*Nugæ Antiquæ*." The former had been entrusted with the care and education of the young Princess Elizabeth, afterwards Queen of Bohemia, who, at the time of the purposed destruction, was at his Lordship's residence, Exton House, in Rutlandshire. His Letter is as follows:—

"Much respected Cosin,

"Our great care and honourable charge, entrusted to us by the Kings Majesty, hath been matter of so much

concern, that it almost effaced the attention to kyn or friend. With Gods assistance, we hope to do our Lady Elizabeth such service as is due to her princely endowments and natural abilities ; both which appear the sweet dawning of future comfort to her royal father. The late devilish conspiracy did much disturb this part. The King hath got at much truth from the mouths of the crew themselves ; for guilt hath no peace, nor can there be guilt like theirs. One hath confessed that he had many meetings at Bathe about this hellish design ; you will do his Majesty unspeakable kindness, to watch in your neighbourhood, and give such intelligence as may furnish inquiry. We knew of some evil-minded catholics in the west, whom the prince of darkness hath in alliance ; God ward them from such evil, or seeking it to others. Ancient history doth shew the heart of man in divers forms : we read of states overthrown by craft and subtily ; of Princes slain in field and closet ; of strange machinations devised by the natural bent of evil hearts ; but no page can tell such a horrid tale as this ! Well doth the wise man say, that " the wicked imagineth mischief in secret." What, dear cosin, could be more secret or more wicked ? A wise King and wise council of a nation at one blow destroyed in such-wise as was now intended, is not matchable. It shameth Caligula, Erostratus, Nero, and Domitian, who were but each of them fly-killers to these wretches. Can it be said that religion did suggest these designs ; did the spirit of truth work in these mens hearts ? How much is their guilt encreased by such protesting ! I cannot but mark the just appointment of Heaven, in the punishing of these desperate men, who fled to our neighbourhood ; you hear they suffered themselves by the very means they had contrived for others. A barrel of gunpowder, was set on fire during the time that the house

was besieged, and killed two or three on the spot; so just is the vengeance of God! I have seen some of the chief, [conspirators] and think they bear an evil mark in their foreheads, for more terrible countenances never were looked upon. His Majesty did sometime desire to see these men, but said he felt himself sorely apall'd at the thought, and so forbore. I am not yet recoverd from the fever, occasioned by these disturbances. I went with Sir Fulke Greville\* to alarm the neighbourhood, and surprize the villains, who came to Holbach; was out five days in peril of death, in fear of the great charge I left at home. Wynter† hath confessed their design to surprize the Princess at my house, if their wickedness had taken place at London. Some of them say, she would have been proclaimed Queen. Her Highness doth often say, 'what a Queen should I have been by this means? I had rather have been with my royal father in the Parliament-House, than wear his crown on such condition.' This poor lady hath not yet recovered the surprize, and is very ill and troubled.

"I hear by the messenger from his Majesty, that these designs were not formed by a few: the whole legion of catholics were consulted; the Priests were to pacify their consciences, and the Pope confirm a general absolution

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\* Sir Fulke Greville, afterwards Lord Brooke, was basely assassinated at his house in *Brooke Street*, Holborn, on September the 1st, 1628, by one of his own servants.

† There were two Winters, brothers, concerned in the Conspiracy, Thomas and Robert. It was the former who was taken at Holbeach, in Staffordshire, after Percy and Catesby had been killed by his side, and himself desperately wounded. He afterwards confessed his guilt, and disclosed the particulars of the Plot.

for this glorious deed, so honourable to God and his holy religion. His Majesty doth much meditate on this marvellous escape, and blesses God for delivering his family, and saving his kingdom, from the triumphs of Satan and the rage of Babylon."

SOMERSET HOUSE AND PLACE—THE PROTECTOR SEYMOUR—STRAND INN, AND CHESTER INN.

SOMERSET HOUSE derived its name and origin from Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, maternal uncle to Edward the Sixth, and Protector of the realm during most of the reign of that youthful Sovereign. The advancement of his sister Jane, (who had been a maid of honour to the unfortunate Anne Boleyn,) to the bed and throne of Henry the Eighth, was the "preparatory step to the elevation of her near relations," and her brother Edward was created a viscount, on the 5th of June, 1536, about a fortnight after the solemnization of the royal marriage. He was, at that time, one of the King's body guard, and had been knighted in 1523, for his gallantry in the wars with France, by Charles Brandon, the chivalric Duke of Suffolk. On the birth of Prince Edward, in 1537, he was made Earl of Hertford; in January 1541-2, he was elected a Knight of the Garter, and within a few months, subsequently, he was constituted Lord Great Chamberlain for life. The especial favour with which he was distinguished by King Henry, was even virtually extended to him after the decease of that monarch, and agreeably to the directions of his will. Henry died on the 28th of January, 1546-7, and on the 1st of February, Seymour was appointed Governor to the King's person, and Protector of his realm until

his Majesty should attain the age of eighteen years; the same "being proclaimed by the heralds, in the usual public places, and with sound of trumpet, through the city of London." On the 10th of February he was constituted Lord Treasurer, on the 16th he was created Duke of Somerset, and on the 17th he was appointed Earl Marshal. On the 9th of July following, the sum of 8000 marks per annum, (or 5333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*) was annexed to his office of the Protectorate, during life.

The time at which this nobleman commenced his magnificent palace has been generally fixed to the year 1549, but that he had a residence on this spot still earlier, is evident from two of his own Letters, still extant in the British Museum, which are dated from *Somerset Place*; the one on October the 26th, 1547, and the other on the 19th of February, 1547, O. S., or 1547-8. The probability is, that the Duke commenced his new building very soon after the latter date, as it appears from a *Roll*, examined by Sir John Fenn, and partly communicated by him to Granger, the Genealogical historian, (who refers to it in his "Letters,") and which proved to be "the Duke of Somerset's *Cofferer's* Account of all moneys by him received and disbursed to the Duke's use, from April 1, 1548, to October 7, 1551," that the entire cost of Somerset House, up to that period, amounted to 10,091*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*—By comparing that sum with the value of money at the present day, we may form a pretty accurate idea of the splendour of the Protector's Palace; and more particularly so, from consider-



ing it in reference to the words of Stow, who in his own second edition of his "Survey," published in 1603, styles it a "large and beautiful house, but yet unfinished." The architect is supposed to have been John of Padua, who came to England in the reign of Henry the Eighth, and in an Office book, quoted by Walpole, is called "Devizor of his Majesty's buildings,"—this being one of the first buildings designed from the Italian orders that was ever erected in this country.\*

There were several buildings pulled down to make room for the grand and capacious structure which the Duke intended to raise:—Stow, in his account of the Strand, has thus described them in succession.

"Next beyond Arundell House, on the street side, was sometime a faire Cemitorie, or Church-yard; and in the same a Parish Church, called of the Nativitie of our Lady, [St. Mary] and the Innocents of the *Strand*; and of some, by meane of a Brotherhood kept there, called of S<sup>t</sup>. Vrsula of the Strand.

"And neere adioyning to the said Church, betwixt it and the Riuer of Thames, was an Inne of Chancery, commonly called *Chesters Inne*, (because it belonged to the Bishop of Chester,) by others named of the situation, *Strand Inne*.

"Then was there an house belonging to the Bishop of *Landaffe*: for I find in Record, the 4. of Edward the 2.

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\* John of Padua was a contemporary of Holbein. In 1544 he had a grant from the crown, during pleasure, of 2s. *per diem*, which was confirmed to him in the 3d year of Edward the Sixth.

that a vacant place lying neere the Church of our Lady at Strand, the said Bishop procured it of Thomas Earle of Lancaster, for the enlarging of this house.

"Then had yee in the high street a fayre bridge, called *Strand Bridge*, and under it a lane or way, down to the landing place on the banke of Thames.

"Then was the Bishop of *Chesters* (commonly called of *Lichfield and Couentrie*) his *Inne*; or London lodging, this house was first builded by Walter Langton, Bishop of Chester, Treasurer of England, in the raigne of Edward the first. And next vnto it adioyning, was the Bishop of *Worcesters Inne*:—all which, to wit, the Parish of *Saint Mary at Strand*, *Strand Inne*, *Strand Bridge*, with the lane vnder it, the Bishop of *Chesters Inne*, the Bishop of *Worcesters Inne*, with all the Tenements adioyning, were by commandement of Edward, Duke of Sommer set, Uncle to Edward the sixt, and Lord Protector, pulled down, and made leuell ground, in the yeere 1549. In place whereof, he builded that large and goodly house, now called Sommer set House."\*

Seymour states, that the site of St. Mary's Church became a part of the garden of Somerset House, and he adds, that when the Protector pulled down the old Church, he promised to build a new one for the parishioners, but his death prevented his fulfilling that engagement.† The Strand Bridge formed a part of the public highway;—and through it, according to Maitland, "ran a small watercourse from the fields,

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\* "Survey of London," pp. 829, 830 : edit. 1618.

† "History of London," Vol. ii. p. 682.

which, gliding along a lane below, had its influx to the Thames near Somerset Stairs."\*

*Chester's Inn*, or *Strand Inn*, which first occurs in Stow's enumeration, was one and the same building, but quite distinct from that, also called *Chester's Inn*, erected by Bishop Langton, with which it has been confounded by Pennant and other writers. The original diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, which, exclusive of its present jurisdiction, comprehended the western parts of Yorkshire, the whole of Lancashire, and all Cheshire, was, for a considerable time, called the Bishopric of Chester, in consequence of Bishop Peter's removal of the episcopal seat to Chester, in the year 1075. That prelate dying in 1086, was buried at Chester. Robert de Limesey, the next Bishop, removed to Coventry, and died there in 1095. His successors returned to Lichfield, but the three titles were still indifferently used to express the Bishops of that see. It was, probably, during these migrations that the Bishop's hotel, or residence, in London, acquired the name of *Chester's Inn*: it was also called the *Strand Inn*, from its locality to the Strand on the river side. That building, in the time

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\* "History of London," p. 739; edit. 1739. The present *Strand Lane*, or *Strand Bridge Lane*, as it would seem to have been called in Strype's time, (vide "Stow's London," B. IV. p. 117,) skirts the eastern, or garden side of Somerset Place, and forms a boundary between the parishes of St. Mary and St. Clement Danes. At its Stairs, which are still, as formerly, "a place of some note to take water at," (ibid.) is the outlet of a small underground stream.



of Edward the First,\* or yet earlier, became an Inn of Chancery, and Occleve, the Poet, or *Hoccleve*, as he himself wrote it, was a student there in the reigns of the Henries IV., V., and VI. It was a member of the Middle Temple; and Sir Henry Spelman acquaints us, that it was the largest Inn of the kind belonging to any of the Inns of Court.† His affirmation is corroborated by an incidental notice of Stow, who says, that in the high street near the Strand, “over-against the Bishop of Coventrie or Chester his house, sometime stood a Crosse of Stone, whereof I read that in the yeere 1294, and divers other times, the Justices Itinerants sate without London, at the Stone Crosse,—and sometime they sate in the Bishops’ house, which was hard by the Strand, as is aforesaid.”‡ The circumstance of the Judges holding Courts in *Chester’s*, or *Strand Inn*, implies both extent and capaciousness.

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\* Hugh de Novant, Bishop of Coventry, purchased a house for himself and his successors within the *City of London*, in 1198: he died in the following year. It was after that purchase, according to the very probable supposition of the late Samuel Pegge, Esq. F. S. A. that the original *Chester’s Inn* was consigned to the Society of the Middle Temple. Vide, “*Curialia*,” Part IV. p. 22.

† “*Reliquæ Spelmannianæ*,” p. 213.

‡ “*Survey of London*,” p. 830: edit. 1618. The *Stone Cross*, which Stow mentions as being “head-less,” in his time, stood on, or near to the very place where, in subsequent times, the *May Pole* was erected; that is, opposite to the end of Little Drury Lane, on the ground now covered by the west end of the Church of St. Mary le Strand.

The other *Bishop of Chester's Inn*, as it was called, or that forming the Prelatial Palace of the See of Lichfield and Coventry at the time of its demolition by the Protector, stood farther to the west, and had probably been erected upon the ground which Roger, surnamed the *Amner* (Almoner) had granted and confirmed, in the year 1257, to Roger de Molent, or de Molend, Bishop of Chester,\* for twenty marks of silver; reserving, however, an annual rent, payable at Easter, of three shillings. In the deed concerning it, quoted by Strype, it is described as lying in the highway of the parish of St. Mary le Strand, without London, towards Westminster. The Episcopal residence was built by Bishop Walter de Langton, who died here in the year 1321.—Spelman says, that neither the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, nor the Bishop of Landaff, had any recompense for their destroyed Palaces; but the Bishop of Worcester, Hooper, who had been a Chaplain to the Protector Somerset, had a house granted to him in the White Friars, as a compensation for his old residence. The land that was granted by Thomas, Earl of Lancaster,

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\* The present Bishopric of Chester, which was "*parcel*" of the See of Lichfield and Coventry, was founded by Henry the VIIIth, in 1540, when those of Oxford, Gloucester, Peterborough, and Bristol, were also erected; but none of the new Bishops had any episcopal house in London for many years afterwards. Although Spelman asserts that Chester House was wrested from the See without any compensation, it is stated in a MS. in the Cottonian Library, (Vesp. L. xiv. 2.) that the Bishop had in recompense the parsonage of Henbury, in Staffordshire.

(beheaded at Pontefract in the year 1322) for the enlargement of the Bishop of Landaff's house, consisted of "fourscore feet in length and eight in breadth:"—that upon which the Bishop of Worcester's Palace was built contained "thirty perches in length and four in breadth," and had been obtained by John de Langton in the 13th of Edward II.\*

Besides the places above mentioned, several other buildings were pulled down to supply materials for the erection of Somerset House. These were the nave, aisles, and bell-tower of the *Priory Church of St. John of Jerusalem*, at Clerkenwell; the Chapel called *Pardon Church Haugh*, or *Hawe*, on the north side of St. Paul's Cathedral, with the Cloisters surrounding it, (except the *east side*,)† in which was painted Macaber's, or Machabree's *Dance of Death*;

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\* See Strype's "Stow," B. IV. p. 104, from the Tower Records.

† In this I have followed Dugdale, (vide "History of St. Paul's Cathedral," p. 132; edit. 1658,) yet Stow says, that "the Chapel was began to be pulled down, with the *whole Cloystrie*, the *Dance of Death*, the *Tombes and Monuments*, on the 10th of April, 1549; so that nothing thereof was left, but the bare plot of ground, which is since converted into a garden for the Pettie Canons."—But that the east side of the Cloister was not demolished by the Duke of Somerset, who probably had left it standing on account of the "*faire Librarie*," which had been built over it by Walter Sheryngton, is evident from another passage in Stow's account, where, speaking of the Library, he states, that "it hath been well furnished with faire written bookes, in Vellam;—but few of them," he adds, "do *now* remaine there."—Vide, "Survey of London," p. 616: edit. 1618.

a *Chapel* founded by Walter Sheryngton, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and a Canon of St. Paul's in the reign of Henry the VIth, near the north door of the same Cathedral; and the contiguous *Charnel House* and *Chapel*, on the same side, which was probably of very early foundation. Stow says, (quoting Reginald Wolfe, as his authority, in the margin) that the bones of the dead, which had been "couched up in a Charnell under the Chapel, were convaied from thence into Finsbery field (by report of him who paid for the carriage) amounting to more than 1000 cart loads, and there laid on a moorish ground, in short space after raised by soylage of the Citie to beare 3 Milles."\* This indecorous disinterment and removal of the dead, was the occasion of exciting much odium against the Protector Somerset; and his great enemy, the Earl of Warwick, made it one of the means of accelerating his ruin.

Notwithstanding the language of Stow, as given above from his "Survey of London," there is reason to question the strict accuracy of his account in regard to the demolition, by the Protector, of the *Charnel House* of St. Paul's, for in his "Chronicle," after speaking of the Cloister, &c. he says, "Also the Char-

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\* Ibid. p. 621. Some dwelling houses, warehouses, and sheds, for Booksellers, were afterwards erected upon the site of the Charnel House. Dugdale says, that the Chapel stood in the very place where a Stationer's house and shop, viz. the sign of the *Rose*, is now situate; having under it a vault, wherein the bones, taken out of sundry graves in the cimeterie were, with great respect and care, decently piled together." Vide "*Hist. of St. Paul's*," p. 129: edit. 1658.

nil house of Pauls, with the Chappel there, (after the tombes and other monuments of the dead were pulled downe, and the dead mens bones buried in the fieldse) were converted into dwelling houses and shops."\*

It is not a little remarkable, that in the proclamation issued by the Lords of the Privy Council, on the 8th of October, 1549, (on which day they had assembled in Guildhall) against the Duke of Somerset, previously to his arrest, they charge him with "enriching himselfe," and building "sumptuous and faire houses," during "all times of the wars in France and Scotland, leaving the kings poore souldiers unpaid of their wages."† Those words must, doubtless, have had a reference to Somerset House.

After the attainder and execution of the Protector, who was beheaded on Tower Hill, Jan. the 22d, 1552-3, Somerset Place devolved to the crown, and was conferred by the King upon his sister, the Princess Elizabeth, who resided here during her short visit to the Court in the reign of Queen Mary. One of her last visits, whilst a Princess, was on the 25th of February, 1557-8, and it is thus mentioned by Strype.— "The lady Elizabeth came riding from her house at Hatfield to London, attended with a great company of lords and nobles and gentlemen, unto *Her Place* called *Somerset Place*, beyond Strand Bridge, to do her duty to the Queen, and on the 28th she repaired unto her Grace, at Whitehall, with many lords and ladies."‡

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\* "Chronicle," anno 1549, p. 1024; edit. 1600.

† *Ibid.* p. 1010. ‡ "Memorials," &c. Vol. iii. p. 444.



One of the first acts of Elizabeth's justice, after her accession to the crown, was the creating Edward Seymour, (the Duke's eldest son by the dowager Duchess of Somerset,) Earl of Hertford, and restoring to him a considerable part of his patrimonial estates ; but Somerset Place does not appear to have been included in the grant, for though it was the residence of that nobleman during a short time, it was assigned by Elizabeth, at different periods of her reign, for the reception of various ambassadors from foreign countries. The Queen afterwards lent it to her kinsman, Henry Carey, Lord Hunsdon, K. G. (her Lord Chamberlain) whose guest she occasionally became, and who died here in the year 1596. In Lord Burghley's "Notes" of this reign, printed at the end of Marsden's State Papers, is the following singular passage. "Feb. 1566-7. Cornelius de la Noye, an Alchymist, wrought in *Somerset House*, and abused many in promising to convert any metall into gold."

On Elizabeth's decease, it appears to have become a jointure-house, or dotarial palace, of the Queen's Consort ; of whom Anne of Denmark, James the First's Queen, kept a splendid court here, which, according to Arthur Wilson, "was a continued *Mascarado*, where she and her ladies, like so many Sea-nymphs, or Nereides, appeared in various dresses, to the ravishment of the beholders." From this occupancy, and from the visits of the Queen's brother, Christian the Fourth, King of Denmark, it obtained the name of *Denmark House* ; and Sanderson says, it was called

so at the Queen's own desire, from the name of that kingdom whence she had her birth."\*

Arthur Wilson, who, in his "History of King James," generally calls this mansion "the Queen's Palace in the Strand," states, (under the year 1610) that her Majesty affected to call her Palace *Denmark House*, in compliment to her brother, but that the appellation chiefly obtained among her own domestics and dependents. Strype, on the contrary, says, that the King appointed it to be called *Denmark House* in 1616, after being feasted here, on Shrove Tuesday, by his royal consort; by whom, he continues, "this house was much repaired and beautified and improved by new buildings and enlargements:—she also brought hither water from Hyde Park in pipes."†

Dr. Fuller remarks, with his accustomed quaintness, that this edifice was so tenacious of the name of the Duke of Somerset, "though he was not full five years possessor of it, that it would not change a Duchy for a Kingdom, when solemnly proclaimed by King James, *Denmark House*, from the King of Denmark lodging therein, and his sister, Queen Anne, repairing thereof."‡—The remains, both of that Queen, who died at Hampton Court in 1618, and of James himself, who

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\* Vide "History, &c. of Mary, Queen of Scotland, and King James I." p. 475.

† Strype's "Stow," B. IV. p. 105.

‡ Vide "Church History," B. VII. p. 410; B. VI. p. 357; and B. XI. p. 119. The same writer, speaking of the quarrels for precedence between the Duchess of Somerset and the Dowager Queen, Catharine Parr, who had married the Lord

died at Theobalds in 1625, were brought to this palace before their interment in Westminster Abbey: the King's body lay in state here from the 23d of April till the 17th of May:

Pennant says, "The back front and the water-gate were built from a beautiful design of Inigo Jones, after the year 1623," but it may be questioned whether those were not the new buildings spoken of by Strypeas having been previously raised by Anne of Denmark. The chapel, which Pennant states was begun by Jones in the above year, and afterwards finished, was "intended for the use of the Infanta of Spain, the designed spouse of Charles I. when Prince of Wales; but, on the failure of that romantic match, it served for the uses of the professors of her religion."\*

After the marriage of Charles the First with Henrietta Maria, daughter of Henry the Fourth, of France, and Mary de Medicis, Denmark House was fitted up for the Queen's particular use, and by a grant dated February the 15th, 1626, it was settled on her for life.

By the marriage articles, extraordinary concessions were made in favour of the Catholics, and there can be no doubt of the match having been agreed to on the part of the Romanists, with the covert design of effecting the restoration of Popery in this Kingdom.

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Admiral Seymour, observes, that "the train of the Queen, and the long gown of the Duchess, raised a dust which put out the eyes of both their husbands."—"Worthies," under Wiltshire.

\* Vide, "London," p. 155; edit. 1793.



Brayley's

London



GARDEN FRONT OF OLD SOMERSET HOUSE, IN 1740.

Tho: Hurst Edw: Chance & C<sup>o</sup> London

SECRET

The Queen was not only allowed to have, herself, the free exercise of the "Roman Catholick-Apostolick Religion," but all her children were to be brought up in the same faith, and under her own direction till they were thirteen years of age. She was to have a chapel in all the royal palaces, "beautified with decent ornaments," and, also, in every place in which she might reside in the King's dominions. A Bishop of her own faith was to be her almoner, twenty-eight priests, or ecclesiastics, were to serve in her chapel, and all the regulars among them were to wear the habit of their order; the domestics of her household were to be French Catholics.\*

Under the authority of those stipulations, this mansion became the very focus of Catholicism, and a convent of Capuchin Friars was established here by the Queen. The great encouragement thus given to the Papists, had a most important bearing on the unhappy dissensions between Charles and his Parliament, which terminated in the Civil War, and so early as 1628, the House of Commons, in a particular Remonstrance to the King, complained of the number of families that attended mass at Denmark House. The ferment was much increased by the coming to England of the Queen's mother in 1638, (who was lodged at St. James's,) the open practice of the Romish worship by the two Queens, having made many proselytes, especially among those of rank and consequence.—The

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\* See Du Chesne, p. 1182; and Rymer's "Fœdera," tom. xvii. p. 673.

King's court was kept at Whitehall, but he occasionally resided in this house with the Queen; and here, in 1641, William of Nassau, Prince of Orange, (father of William the Third) had his first interview with the Princess Mary, previously to their marriage on the 2d of May following. Within a short time after, the Prince returned to Holland. In the ensuing February, 1641-2, the Princess of Orange left England to rejoin him, accompanied by the Queen, her mother, who secretly took with her the crown jewels, which were soon afterwards sold to purchase arms and ammunition for her ill-fated husband.\*

The Catholic establishment at this Palace, soon became a subject of Parliamentary attention, and on the 10th of November, 1642, it was ordered, "that the Sheriffs do cause the altar, and such crucifixes, images, and monuments of idolatry, as are in the chapel and monastery there, to be demolished." At the same time the Friars were commanded to depart the kingdom "within a month," but that order having been disobeyed, the House of Commons further resolved, on the 13th of March, 1642-3, that the Capuchins be taken into custody to be "sent into France," and

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\* The ruthless design to coerce the people, and deprive them of their rights by force of arms, must unquestionably, have been entertained before the Queen's departure, or the crown jewels would not have been intrusted to her charge. To the excessive bigotry of Henrietta-Maria, and the great influence she had obtained over the King's mind, must be ascribed a considerable part of those despotical proceedings, which, deservedly, brought him to the block.

that, "the Earl of Warwick give directions for a ship for that purpose." On the same day, also, all the vestments and utensils belonging to "the altar and chapel in *Somerset House*," were ordered "to be forthwith burnt," and "the Committee to examine further for Pope's bulls, by whose authority this Convent was established, and by whom procured." What the issue of that inquiry was does not appear.\*

\* From the curious Extracts given in Pegge's "*Curialia*," P. iv. from a manuscript "Inventory of the Plate, Goods, Pictures, Statues, Regalia, &c. of King Charles the First, as taken, appraised, and sold at the several Royal Palaces," &c. in the Library of the late Mr. Gough, it appears, that among the "*Chappel Goods*, at *Somerset House*," was "One cope and two shoulder pieces of damask, trimmed with gold," valued at 5*l.*; "Two pieces for the altar suitable," valued at 8*l.* 10*s.*; "A cope of white damask," at 2*l.* 10*s.*; "A chalice cover of embroidered satin," at 5*l.*; "Another of black satin, with Death's head," at 2*l.* 10*s.*; "Ten wafer bags," at 2*l.* 10*s.*; "Thirteen surplices," at 6*l.*; "A great vase of *Terra Sigillata*, or Buckroe Earth," and other vessels of the same substance, valued at 80*l.*; "Five perfuming pots," at 10*l.*; "A curious ivory cup," at 4*l.*; and various paintings of the "Magdalen, Mary and the Child, Mary and Joseph, a Pope in white satin," &c. That of Mary and Joseph was valued at 20*l.*, and one of the Magdalens at 10*l.*; but the Pope, probably in contempt, was estimated at one shilling only.—Of the Goods and furniture at "*Denmark House*," as appraised in August, 1649, the *arras* hangings and *tapestry* appear to have been of great value. The state beds, pavillions, canopies, cloths of state, carpets, mantles, table-linen, &c. were also particularly rich: one of the beds, of French satin, finely embroidered, was appraised at 1000*l.* There were, likewise, numerous valuable pictures and statues

In the year 1650, an Act was passed for the sale of the "Honours, Manors, and Lands, heretofore belonging to the late King, Queen, and Prince," for the payment of the Army; and under that act the following tenements, &c. "belonging unto Somerset House," (but which had been granted in the 17th of James the First, to John Villiers, Viscount Purbeck, brother to George, first Duke of Buckingham, for 99 years, "if the said Viscount should so long live," at the yearly rent of 10*s.*.) appear to have been sold.

"The Three Bells, in the parish of St. Mary-le-Savoy, let on lease by King James, in the 4th year of his reign, 13*s.* 4*d.*

The Sugar Loaf, in the same parish, let as aforesaid, 20*s.*

The Gun. *Idem*, 26*s.* 8*d.*

The Prince's Arms. *Idem*, and Golden Lion, 26*s.* 8*d.*

The Three Pigeons. *Idem*, 26*s.* 8*d.*

The Feathers, adjoining to Somerset House, as also the White Horse. *Idem*, 26*s.* 8*d.*

The Golden Fleece. *Idem*, 26*s.* 8*d.*

The Pyed Bull; as also the Goat. *Idem*. 23*s.* 8*d.*

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here, but many of the former had been brought from the Palaces at Whitehall and St. James's. Among them was the Madona, by Raphael, valued at 2000*l.*, a Sleeping Venus, by Corregio, at 1000*l.*, and many by Titian, And. del Sarto, Julio Romano, Guido, Corregio, Georgione, Palma, Vandyke, and other artists of the first celebrity. In the few instances in which the pictures are mentioned as sold, they always produced more than the estimated value; as in the instance of "The grand Venus di Pardo," by Titian, which was appraised at 300*l.* but produced 600*l.*

The Mitre Tavern, and the Red Lion,\* by lease from Queen Elizabeth, 16s. 8d.

The Mortar and Pestle, let by King James on a lease, 20s.

The Chequer. Idem, in Strand Lane, 13s. 4d.

A House adjoining to the Chequer, in Strand Lane, in the parish of St. Clement Danes ; not on lease, 16l.

The Sugar Loaf. Idem, 26s. 8d.

The Golden Ball, by lease from Queen Elizabeth. 13s. 4d.

The Golden Ball. By the Viscount Purbeck, if he so long live, a Pepper corn.

The Sugar Loaf, 30l.

The House adjoining to the Sugar Loaf ; let by Queen Elizabeth together, 15s.

The Plough : let by King James, 23s. 4d.

The Bird-in-Hand : let by Queen Elizabeth, 26s. 8d.

In April, 1659, the Commons resolved that Somerset House, with all its appurtenances, should be sold for the partial discharge of the great arrears due to the army, and Ludlow states ("Memoirs," p. 258,) that it was sold for 10,000*l.*, except the chapel : it would seem, however, that the restoration of King Charles prevented the agreement from being fulfilled. That this palace had been hitherto preserved, was owing to circumstances which are thus detailed in the second volume of Walpole's "Anecdotes of Painting."

"Somerset House had a narrow escape, during that last of destruction, of which an account is preserved

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\* It is remarkable, that the *Red Lion*, which is nearly opposite to Somerset House, is the only one among the signs in the above list which now remains.



in a very scarce tract, intitled - *An Essay on the Wonders of God, in the Times that preceded Christ, and how they met in him*; written in France, by John D'Es-pagne, minister of the Gospel (who died in 1650), and now published, in English, by his executor Henry Browne, London, 1682, 8vo. In the preface the Editor tells us, that "the author preached at the French Church in *Durham House*, where his sermons were attended by many of the nobility and gentry. That being demolished, he says, it pleased God to touch the hearts of the nobility to procure us an order of the House of Peers to exercise our devotions at Somerset House Chapel; which was the cause, not only of the driving away of the Anabaptists, Quakers, and other sects that had got in there, but also of hindering the pulling down of Somerset House, there having been twice an order from the late usurped powers, for selling the said house; but we prevailed so, that we still got order to exempt the Chapel from being sold, which broke the design of those who had bought the said house, who thought, for their improvement, to have made a street from the garden through the ground the chapel stands on, and so up the back yard to the great street of the Strand, by pulling down the said chapel."

This mansion was frequently used for the state reception of the remains of deceased persons of high rank and birth previously to their interment. The Protector, Oliver Cromwell, who died at Whitehall on the 3d of September, 1658; was removed hither on the night of the 26th, and on the 1st of November he was laid in state in the great hall,\* "and represented in effigie, standing on a bed of crimson

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\* Ludlow's "Memoirs," p. 234: edit. 1751.—Inigo Jones laid Somerset House, on July the 21st, 1651.



velvet, covered with a gown of the like coloured velvet, a sceptre in his hand, and a crown upon his head." He was buried in Westminster Abbey on the 23d of the same month, his funeral being solemnized with extraordinary pomp and pageantry. Ludlow states, that the folly and profusion of this display so provoked the people, that they threw dirt, in the night, on his escutcheon that was placed over the great gate of Somerset House.

After the Restoration of Charles the Second, Somerset House reverted to the Queen Dowager, Henrietta Maria, who returned to England in November, 1660. On the following 2d of January she went to France with her daughter Henrietta, but coming back in July, 1662, she "took up her residence at Somerset House," on which occasion the poet Cowley wrote some courtly verses in honour of this edifice. Waller, likewise, soon after offered his adulatory incense at the same shrine, with the title "Upon her Majesty's new Buildings at Somerset House," in which flattery has so far exceeded truth, that he ascribes to her the whole design and honour of the building, with the almost impious compliment of its rising at her command, like the *first Creation*. His words are,—

"Constant to England is your love,  
As birds are to their wonted grove;  
Tho' by rude hands their nests are spoil'd,  
There, the next spring, again they build.—

"But what new mine this work supplies?  
Can such a Pile from Ruins rise?  
*This like the first Creation shows,*  
*As if at your Command it rose.—*

" Let foreign princes vainly boast  
The rude effects of pride and cost,  
Of vaster fabricka, to which they  
Contribute nothing but the pay.

" This, by the Queen herself design'd,  
Gives us a pattern of her mind:  
The state and order does proclaim  
The *genius* of that royal dame,  
Each part with just proportion grac'd,  
And all to such advantage plac'd,  
That the fair view her window yields,  
The town, the river, and the fields,  
Ent'ring, beneath us we descry,  
And wonder how we came so high.

" She needs no weary steps ascend,  
All seems before her feet to bend;  
And here, as she was born, she lies  
High, without taking pains to rise."

Waller's was a venal pen, it could alike compliment the Parliament, the Protector, and the Monarchy.

In the recently published "Memoirs of Samuel Pepys, Esq. F. R. S."\* comprising his diary from 1659 to 1669, which was lately decyphered from the original short-hand Manuscript in the Pepysian Library, at Cambridge, are innumerable anecdotes of the profligate court of Charles the Second; and among them is the following peep into the presence-chamber of the Queen Dowager, in 1662.

" Sept. 17th. Meeting Mr. Pierce, the chyrurgeon, he took me into Somersett House; and there carried me

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\* Printed in two volumes, 4to. June, 1825.

into the Queene-Mother's presence-chamber, where she was with our own Queene sitting on her left hand, (whom I did never see before,) and though she be not very charming, yet she hath a good, modest, and innocent look, which is pleasing. Here I also saw Madame Castlemaine, and, which pleased me most, Mr. Crofts, the king's bastard [afterwards Duke of Monmouth,] a most pretty spark of about fifteen years old, who, I perceive, do hang much upon my Lady Castlemaine, and is always with her: and, I hear, the Queenes both are mighty kind to him. By and bye, in comes the King, and soon the Duke and his Duchesse; so that, they being all together, was such a sight as I never could almost have happened to see with so much ease and leisure. They staid till it was dark and then went away; the King and his Queene, and my Lady Castlemaine and young Crofts, in one coach, and the rest in other coaches. Here were great stores of great ladies, but very few handsome. The King and Queene were very merry; and he would have made the Queene-Mother believe that his Queene was with child, and said that she said so. And the young Queene answered, 'You lie;' which was the first English word that I ever heard her say: which made the King very good sport, and he would have made her say, in English, 'Confess and be hanged.'\*\*

It is recorded of the Queen Dowager, that on re-entering Somerset House she penitently exclaimed,

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\* Speaking of "public matters" under the date Dec. 31st the same writer remarks,—“The Queene-Mother is said to keep too great a court now; and her being married to my Lord St. Alban's is commonly talked of, and that they had a Daughter *between them* in France,—how true, God knows.”

"If I had known the temper of the English some years past as well as I do now, I had never been obliged to leave this house;" but Bishop Kennett conjectured that both her return and her declaration were mere disguises of her real designs and sentiments, which ultimately pointed to the re-establishment of Papal domination; her proceedings, to employ the Bishop's language, shewing her to be "more a daughter of France than a Queen-mother of England.\* But whatever were her actual intentions, her stay in this country was not quite three years; for, on the 29th of June, 1665, (ostensibly on account of the plague, but more probably from chagrin at the slow progress of Papacy) she embarked for France, and dying at St. Columbe, near Paris, August the 10th, 1669, in the 60th year of her age, was interred at St. Denis.†

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\* Kennett's "Register," p. 307.

† Ludlow states (vide his "Memoirs," p. 376) that the Queen, accompanied by her daughter [Henrietta Maria] and Jermyn, [Earl of St. Alban's, her Master of horse and second husband] returned to France during the noise of a pretended conspiracy against the restored government, which had been forged as a pretext for arresting Major General Overton, Colonel Desborough, and divers others of the late parliamentary officers. She "grew weary of England," he says, from having found that "her continual intercessions to persuade her son to remove the Chancellor Hyde from his councils, affected nothing." Her daughter, who was married in 1661, to Philip, Duke of Orleans, brother to Louis XIV., came to England in 1670, on a secret embassy to Charles the Second, to proffer to that pious and tender of

After the decease of Monck, Duke of Albermarle, at the Cock-pit, Whitehall, on the 4th of January, 1670,\* his remains were, by the King's command, removed to Somerset House, and "there placed for many weeks in royal state." His funeral, which took place on the 30th of April, was conducted with greater pomp than had ever before been conferred upon a subject, and he was buried in Henry the

the French court, whatever assistance he might require in establishing an absolute monarchy on the ruins of his country's freedom. She landed at Dover on the 15th of May, in the above year (having in her suite the meretricious Madame Queroualle, afterwards one of the royal concubines, and Duchess of Portsmouth,) and was met there by her brothers the King and the Duke of York, "and stayed (vide Rapin, vol. II. p. 637,) above a fortnight, amidst continual pleasure and diversions." On returning to France, she met with a gracious reception from the French King, but the Duke of Orleans, her husband," says Ludlow, ("Memoirs," p. 425,) "either upon suspicion of her too great familiarity with her brother, or of some other gallantry, to which she was not a little inclined, did not shew himself so well contented with her negotiation. However it was, she being at St. Cloud, a palace belonging to the Duke, a few weeks after her return, having taken a glass of lemonade, or other cooling liquor, was suddenly seized with such violent convulsions that she died at two of the clock the next morning." It was the current opinion that she was poisoned by the Duke's orders, by means of a dose of sublimate infused in a glass of Succory water, which was given to her about four o'clock in the afternoon of the 19th of July; she died about ten hours afterwards.

\* Nan Clarges, the Duke's relict, died on the 23d of the same month, in the same place.

Seventh's Chapel, with every honour short of regality.\* It was the consummate hypocrisy of this man that produced the restoration of the Stuarts; that led to the judicial murder of many of the bravest of the Parliamentarians; and that rendered, in its consequences, the Revolution imperious and necessary.

For several years subsequently to the above period, this mansion was little occupied; but in October, 1677, the Prince of Orange, afterwards William III., resided here for a short period prior to his marriage, at St. James's, on the 4th of November, with the Princess Mary, eldest daughter of the Duke of York; and it was, probably, the place of their joint residence after the union, till they embarked for Holland, on the 21st. of the same month.

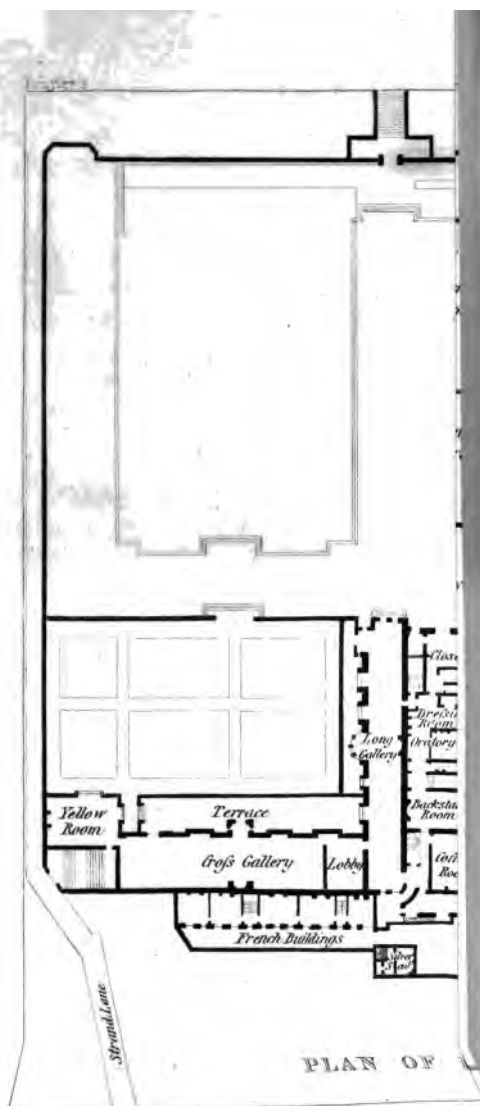
In October, 1678, Somerset House became the reputed, if not the real scene of the mysterious murder of Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey, which is attributed to the Papists connected with the chapel establishment of Catharine of Braganza, Charles the Second's Queen; to whom this mansion was destined, contingently, as a jointure house, and who was occasionally lodged here when Charles's gallantries had rendered it incompatible for her to be resident at Whitehall.† On the King's decease in October, 1685, she removed hither entirely, and kept her court here till the 30th of

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\* Monck was buried at the King's expense: the whole ceremonial of his funeral has been engraved on a number of large plates.

† Pennant's "London," p. 156.







1702, when she departed for Portugal, leaving her palace to the Earl of Faversham, who continued to inhabit it till after the decease of the Earl in 1705. That Queen, like her predecessor Henrietta Maria, had a small establishment at Whitehall: they had a good library, as appears from one of Bagford's Manuscripts, and probably the apartments on the south side of the Strand and the *New Friary* in the annexed ground. The *Old Friary* is presumed to have been the site of the Capuchins in Henrietta Maria's

or rather Blome, as appears by the initials (J. Blome,) describing this edifice about 1720, "the stately piles of new brick houses on both sides of Denmark House, much eclipse that palace." Since from the Strand, he continues, "is a square court, garnished on all sides with free-stone buildings, and at the front is a row of stone pillars, which support the build-  
ing pavement of free stone: which said building leads into the great hall or guard room, and several rooms, ascended up by a large staircase of state. Besides this court there are several gardens, which are descended towards the Strand by stately stairs of free-stone. The outward

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and plan was copied from an engraving in the Strand made from a Survey of "Denmark House," made and sold to Mr. Nichols by the late Mr. Gough,) which was taken in October, 1706.

beauty of this court appears by a view from the water, having a good front, and a most pleasant garden, which runs to the water side. More westward is a large yard adjoining to the Savoy, made use of for the coach-house and stables; at the bottom of which are stairs much used by watermen, this being a noted place for landing and taking water at.\* The water-gate, an appropriate structure in which simplicity and elegance were blended, was ornamented with the figures of Thames and Isis, and in the centre of the water garden was a statue. The principal garden was a kind of raised terrace, (ascended by steps from the water side,) in which there was a large basin, once dignified with a fountain. The ground was laid out in parterres, near the angles of which statues were placed; one of them, a Mercury, in brass, had been appraised, in 1649, at 500l.

In the early part of the last century, Somerset House was occasionally appropriated to masquerades and other court entertainments; and Addison, in the "Freeholder," mentions one that was given here in the year 1716, in honour of the birth of the Arch-duke of Austria. In George the Second's reign, William, Prince of Orange, resided here a short time previously to his marriage in March, 1734, with the Princess Royal; and, on a like occasion, the hereditary Prince of Brunswick became an inmate prior to his nuptials in January, 1764, with the Princess Augusta, sister to his late Majesty

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\* Styrpe's Stow, B. IV. p. 112.

George the Third. In April, 1763, a splendid fete was given here by Government to the Venetian Ambassadors, who then made their public entry, and were entertained several days in this mansion.

The time had now nearly arrived when the faded glories of old Somerset House were all to vanish in a new and more sumptuous building, designed for public purposes, and truly worthy of a great nation. For a few years, however, before its final dissolution, the royal apartments were consigned by his late Majesty to the use of the Royal Academy, which had been incorporated in December, 1768, and in the May following opened its first exhibition in Pall Mall. Shortly afterwards the Academy removed to Somerset House, which then became the residence of the late G. M. Moser, Esq. the first keeper. The state of the buildings, immediately previous to their demolition, will be seen from the following account, which has been chiefly derived from the "Vestiges," of Joseph Moser, Esq. (a relation of the above gentleman), with which the pages of the European Magazine were so frequently enriched in the early part of the present century.

At the extremity of the royal apartments, which might be termed semi-modern, two large folding doors connected the architecture of Inigo Jones with the ancient structure; these opened into a long gallery, on the first floor of a building which occupied one side of the water garden; at the lower end of which was another gallery, or suite of apartments, which made an angle forming the original front towards the river, and extending to *Strand Lane*. This old part of the mansion had been

long shut up, and reputed to be haunted. When opened by the directions of Sir William Chambers, the long gallery was observed to be lined with oak, in small pannels, the heights of their mouldings had been touched with gold; it had an oaken floor and stuccoed ceiling, from which still depended part of the chains, &c. to which had hung chandeliers: against the sides some sconces still remained. From several circumstances it was evident that this gallery had been used as a ball room.

The furniture which had decorated the royal apartments had, for the conveniency of the Academy, and perhaps prior to that establishment, been removed to this and the adjoining suite of apartments. It was extremely curious to observe thrown together, in the utmost confusion, various articles, the fashion and forms of which shewed that they were the productions of different periods. In one part were the vestiges of a throne and canopy of state; in another, curtains for the audience chamber, which had once been crimson velvet, fringed with gold, but, except in the deepest folds, had faded to an olive colour. All the fringe and lace, but a few threads and spangles, had been ripped off; the ornaments of the chairs of state demolished, and stools, couches, screens and fire-dogs, broken and scattered about in a state of derangement, which might tempt a philosopher to moralize upon the transitory nature of sublunary splendour and human enjoyments.

In the suite of apartments which formed the other side of the angle fronting the Thames, and which had been adorned in a style of splendour and magnificence creditable to the taste of the age of Edward the Sixth, part of the ancient furniture remained, and indeed, from the stability of its materials and construction, might have remained for centuries, had proper attention been paid

to its preservation. The audience chamber had been hung with silk, which was in tatters, as were the curtains, gilt leather covers, and painted screens. In this and a much longer room were numerous articles which had been confusedly removed from other apartments; some of the sconces, though reversed, were still against the hangings, and one of the brass gilt chandeliers still depended from the ceiling. Passing through these rooms, a pair of doors, with difficulty opened, gave access to an apartment upon the first floor of a small pile which formed a kind of tower at the end of the old building; and the internal part of which was unquestionably the work of Inigo Jones. This had been used as a breakfast or dressing room by Catharine, the Queen of Charles the Second, and had more the appearance of a small temple than a room; it was of an octagonal form, and the ceiling rose in a dome from a beautiful cornice. There appeared such an elegant simplicity in the architecture, and such a truly attic grace in the ornaments, that Sir William Chambers exceedingly regretted the necessity there was for its dilapidation. The figures painted upon the pannels were in fresco; the ornaments under the surbase were in their heights touched with gold. The few articles of furniture that remained here were in the antique style, and there were several pictures upon the ground. From this room a small door opened upon the staircase, and on the ground floor was an apartment of an octagonal form, lined entirely with marble, in the interior closets of which were a hot and a cold bath.

The general state of Somerset House, its mouldering walls and decayed furniture, broken casements, falling roof, and the long range of its uninhabited and uninhabitable apartments, presented to the mind in strong,

though gloomy colours, a correct picture of those dilapidated castles, the haunts of spectres and magicians, which have so highly distinguished the romances of recent times;—the winding stairs, dark galleries, long arcades, cells and dungeons, as they might have been termed, “impervious to the solar beam,” of the ancient parts of this building were, indeed, most admirably adapted for scenes of a terrific and doleful character, in which ghosts and gleaming torches, banditti, murderers, cowed friars, and shrieking virgins, might have threaded the mazes of its gloomy precincts in all the appalling grandeur of the creations of a Radcliffe,

———— “making night horrible.”

In the year 1761, the second of his late Majesty, Somerset House was settled on the Queen Consort, in the event of her surviving the King; but in April, 1775, in consequence of a royal message to both Houses of Parliament, it was resolved, that “*Buckingham House*, now called the *Queen's House*,” should be settled on her Majesty in lieu of the former, which was to be vested in the King, his heirs and successors, “for the purpose of erecting and establishing certain public offices.” An Act was, consequently, passed on the 26th of May, in the same year; and shortly afterwards the building of the present magnificent pile was commenced from the designs, and under the superintendence of the late Sir William Chambers, Knt. Comptroller-General of his Majesty's Works. Extensive, however, as the buildings are, the original plan has never been fully executed, and the eastern side is altogether unfinished. But



judging from what was said by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons, in May, 1825, it seems highly probable that a few years will witness the long wished-for completion of this fabric.

The following descriptive particulars of the state and progress of this edifice were laid before the House of Commons on the 1st of May, 1780, by its architect, Sir William Chambers.

“ The building which faces the Strand is now almost completely finished: it extends in front 135 feet, is 61 feet deep, and has two wings, each 46 feet wide and 42 feet in depth, the whole being seven story high; is faced with Portland stone, built with hard Greystock bricks, Russian timber, and the best materials of all kinds; and is covered, part with copper, and part with lead and Westmoreland slate.

“ All the fronts of this structure are decorated with a rustic arcade basement, a Corinthian order of columns, and pilasters, enriched windows, balustrades, statues, masks, medallions, and various other ornamental works, necessary to distinguish this principal and most conspicuous part of the design; which being in itself trifling when compared with the whole, required not only particular forms and proportions, but likewise some profusion of ornaments to mark its superiority. Decorations too have been more freely employed in the vestibule of entrance, and in all the public apartments of this building, than will be necessary in the remainder of the work; because the vestibule opens to the most frequented street in London, is a general passage to every part of the whole design; and the apartments are intended for the reception of useful learning and polite arts.

where, it is humbly presumed, specimens of elegance should at least be attempted.

“ The work just described forms the upper part [or northern side] of a large quadrangular court, being in width 210 feet, and in depth 296 feet, which is to be surrounded with buildings 54 feet deep and six stories high, containing the Navy, the Navy Pay, the Victualing, and the Sick and Hurt Offices, the Ordnance Office, the Stamp, Salt, and Tax Offices, the Surveyor General of Crown Lands, and the Offices of the Duties of Lancaster and Cornwall, also the Offices of the two Auditors of Imprests and the Pipe, the Treasurer's Remembrancer, the Clerk of the Estreats, and Comptroller of the Pipe, with various apartments for secretaries and other persons whose residence in their several offices has been judged convenient for the public service. All these buildings surrounding the said court are now raised two stories high, (excepting at one corner where the old palace yet standing has prevented it,) they have two floors laid on, and the third story carried up to a considerable height on all, the which forms the bottom of the court, and at the same time makes a considerable portion of the great river front, which, when finished, is, according to the general design, to extend in length 800 feet.

“ This work is likewise all faced with stone, is built of the best materials, in the most substantial manner possible, and set on brick foundations, a great part of them laid in the bed of the river, with various expensive but necessary precautions, and others sunk through loose made ground, ten, twelve, and even sixteen feet deep. The greatest part of the vaults too, surrounding the areas of this large quadrangle, are turned, as also a great part of the cross passage of communication from the areas



on one side to those on the other, which are all built of hard greystocks, with stone plinths, necessarily set in most parts on very deep brick foundations.

“ Besides the progress made in the extensive works already mentioned, the foundations are laid, at a considerable expense, in the river, for the embankment, to the extent of 438 feet, by a width of 46 feet, upon which is raised a rustic granite basement, 13 feet 7 inches high, with a range of arched stone galleries and apartments built thereon, all to the same extent, and at this time raised in some parts to the height of 18 feet 1 inch, and in others to the height of 28 feet, having one floor already on, and the centers ready to set for turning the arches which are to support the street of the terrace.

“ The building now erecting on the site of Somerset House is of a very uncommon kind, unusually extensive, intricately complicated, and attended with many and great difficulties in the execution, whence it was at first, and is even yet, impossible to form an exact estimate of the expense. As far, however, as the architect's judgement and experience in business can guide him, he thinks it will certainly not exceed the sum of 250,000*l*.”

This latter paragraph furnishes another instance of the frequent inaccuracy of an architect's estimates for public works; for by an account given into the House of Commons in March, 1790, it appeared that 334,703*l*. had already been expended on Somerset House, and that 33,500*l*. was estimated to be still wanting to complete the structure.\* The east side, including the eastern termination of the river front, is still unfinished.

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\* Vide “ Journals,” anno 1790.

Altogether, the building expenses of this edifice amounted to more than half a million sterling. The Strand, or northern, front is composed of a rustic basement, supporting a range of ten three-quarter Corinthian columns, over the entablature of which, in the centre, is an attic, and on each side are balustrades. In the basement are nine large arches, the three central ones being open, and forming the entrance, or vestibule to the quadrangle: the others, on each side, are filled with windows of the Doric order, which are crowned by entablatures and pediments rising from pilasters. On the key-stones of the arches are sculptured, in *alto-relievo*, nine colossal masks, representing *Ocean*, and the eight great rivers of England, namely, the *Thames*, *Humber*, *Mersey*, *Medway*, *Dee*, *Tweed*, *Tyne*, and *Severn*, with appropriate emblems. Within the intercolumniations over the basement, are the windows of the two principal floors; the lowermost of which are ornamented with pilasters, entablatures, and pediments of the Ionic order: on the tablets which occupy the frieze of the three middle windows are medallions in *basso-relievo*, of their late Majesties, and his present Majesty, when Prince of Wales. The attic extends over three intercolumniations, and is surmounted by a group of the Genius of England and Fame, supporting a large shield, crowned, and sculptured with the arms of the British Empire: four colossal statues, in senatorial habits, with the fasces in one hand, and the symbols of Justice, Truth, Valour, and Temperance, respectively, in the other, stand on pedestals,

in front of the attic, which is thus separated into three divisions, those at the sides having elliptical windows, enriched with festoons of oak and laurel. A strong and handsome iron railing extends along the whole front, next the pavement.

Within the vestibule is a carriage-way, and two foot-ways, separated by two ranges of Doric columns, which, with their entablatures, support the vaults; on the latter, are sculptures from the antique, &c. Here, on the east side, are the entrances to the apartments of the Royal Society, and the Society of Antiquaries, and on the west side, to those of the Royal Academy: over the central door-ways are the busts of Sir Isaac Newton, and Michael Angelo Buonorotti, executed by Wilson, in Portland stone.

The inner front of this division of the building, consists of a *corps de logis*, and two projecting wings, the architecture of which has a general similarity to the northern front, but in the central part pilasters are used instead of columns: statues of the four quarters of the globe ornament the attic, and over the centre are the British Arms, supported by Marine Gods, holding a festoon of netting, filled with fish and other marine productions. Over the columns of the wings are ornaments composed of antique altars and sphynxes, which are judiciously contrived to screen the chimnies. On the key-stones of the great arches, masks are sculptured, intended to represent the *Lares*, or tutelar deities of the place.

Immediately in front of the vestibule, within the great quadrangle, close to a deep well-like area, is a

fine statue, in bronze, of his late Majesty, George the Third, leaning upon a rudder, and behind are the prow of a Roman vessel and a couchant Lion. At the foot of the pedestal, is a colossal figure of Neptune, also in bronze, in a reclining position, leaning upon an urn: at his back is a large cornucopia.

The bold and massive character of the east, west, and south sides, of the quadrangle, corresponds with what has been described, but the central parts are varied. That on the south, displays an enriched entablature, supported by four columns and four pilasters of the Corinthian order, surmounted by vases and naval trophies. Within the *tympanum* of the pediment, connected with a lofty cupola which surmounts the middle part of the roof on this side, is a large *basso-relievo*, representing a sea-nymph, drawn by sea-horses, and guarded by Tritons, supporting the arms of the British Navy. On the other sides are small towers, with clocks.

The Thames front, which is composed more in the Venetian style of architecture, has an aspect of superior grandeur, particularly when seen from the water, and though still unfinished, it derives, from its extent and elevation, a majestic greatness of character, far exceeding that of any other edifice in the metropolis. It consists of a centre, and two wings, judiciously diversified by columns, pilasters, pediments, &c. and at the extremity of the buildings, which form the quadrangle, are spacious archways, opening from  
race to Somerset Place on the west, and on  
it to the carriage way of an intended uniform

range of houses, the ground for which is at present occupied as a builder's yard, in the employment of the Board of Works. The terrace, which is about forty feet in width, is skirted with a balustrade, and forms a beautiful promenade, commanding a fine prospect of the neighbouring parts of the river, with the bridges of Waterloo, Westminster, and Blackfriars.\* This embankment rises from a continued arcade of massive rustic work, having a great arch, or water-gate, in the centre, ornamented with a colossal mask of the river Thames, in *alto-relievo*. When complete, the entire number of arches will be twenty-three, the eighth of which, on each side, from the great arch, forms a landing-place to the warehouses under the building. These latter arches are flanked by projections and rustic columns, and surmounted by enormous figures of couchant lions, in Portland stone, between eight and nine feet in length.

There are two ranges of offices, on the east, west, and south sides of this building, below the general level of the quadrangle, and one on the north side. Generally speaking, all the offices are appropriately and commodiously fitted up, and those in which the

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\* It is highly to be regretted that this grand and healthful terrace is not more readily accessible to the public, than it now is; for however their *right* to admission may be disputed, they have certainly a *strong claim* to be allowed access whenever it would not interfere with the official business of the establishment. With a proper arrangement, the terrace might be open to all decent persons, six or eight hours daily, without the least detriment to any one.



stamping of receipts, &c. are carried on, will much interest the curious. The produce of the sale of El House was applied towards the expenses of the erection of this pile.

The present arrangement of the offices in Somerset House, is as follows: on the north side, immediately adjoining to the Royal Academy, is the Legacy Duty Office; and in the correspondent building, next the Royal Society, are two or three Exchequer Offices; beyond the latter, is the Lottery Office; and still further, going under the arch, the Privy Seal and Signet Offices: here also, on the east terrace, is the entrance to the Tax Office. On the west side, are the Victualling, Navy Pay, and Transport branch of the Navy Office. On the south side are the Navy and Stamp Offices;—and on the east side the Audit and Duchy of Cornwall Offices.—The west terrace, called *Somerset Place*, contains the official houses of the Treasurer of the Navy, the Comptroller of the Navy, the three Commissioners and Secretary of the Navy Board, and the Chairman, two Commissioners, and Secretary of the Victualling Department.

In 1711, Queen Anne issued orders to prepare Somerset Chapel for the celebration of Divine worship, according to the Established ritual; and it was opened on the 15th of April, in that year, with an appropriate Sermon, by Dr. Robinson, Bishop of Bristol. Here, in the reign of George the First, the son of the Chief of the Yamansees, an Indian tribe residing near the Carolinas, in North America, was called by the name of George, his sponsors being *onyers*, Lord Carteret, and Abel Kettilby, Esq.

This ancient chapel of Somerset House was finally closed in 1777. Previously to this, in June, 1764, the nomination of the Chaplain was surrendered by Dr. Terrick, Bishop of London and Dean of the King's Chapels, to the then Lord Chamberlain, Earl Gower, who immediately granted a warrant for the officiating preacher, the Rev. Dr. Lewis Bruce, being sworn in Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty for Somerset House, with an annual salary of 100*l*. Mr. Bruce had been appointed preacher there in 1741, but no salary was allowed whilst the appointment continued vested in the Dean. Several of the children of Lord Henry Beauclerk, who had apartments in old Somerset House, were baptized in the chapel, between the years 1743 and 1749. The burials, of which there were but fourteen between 1720 and 1777, were all by warrant from the Lord Chamberlain's Office. Many persons of rank are recorded among the marriages here,\* of which the most known as public characters, are *Moses Da Costa* married to Rachael Mendes, otherwise Da Costa, in January, *Soame Jenyns* to Eliz. Gray, in February, 1754; and 1747; Robert Travis, to Miss *Catharine Gunning* of Somerset House, in May, 1769.

PARDON CHURCH HAUGH AND CHAPEL, ST. PAUL'S.—

THE DANCE OF DEATH.

On the north side of St. Paul's Cathedral, "eastward from the Bishop's palace," was a quadrangular plot of ground, environed by "a great Cloyster,"

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\* Vide Malcolm's "Londinium Redivivum," vol. iv. pp. 294-296.

called *Pardon Church Yard, or Haugh*, within the area of which was "a faire Chappell," founded in the reign of King Stephen, by Gilbert Becket, Portgrave or Port-reve of London, (father of the *sainted* Archbishop Becket,) for his own burial place. The Chapel was rebuilt and dedicated anew to St. Anne, and Thomas of Canterbury, by Dr. Thomas More, or Moore, who was Dean of St. Paul's from 1406 to 1421, in which latter year he died, and was buried in its Cloisters, of which Stow says, "he was either the first builder, or a most especial benefactor thereunto."\* He also commenced a chantry here for three priests, for the perpetual celebration of his annual *obit*, &c. which was perfected by his executors. A fourth priest was added in the eighth year of Henry VI. anno 1429, for like purposes, by the last will of Walter Cakton, citizen of London; and some additional lands were bequeathed to the same chantry in 1442, by Helen Stile, widow, for the maintenance of an obit for herself and her late husband. This chapel, with three sides of the Cloister surrounding it, was demolished to supply materials for the erection of Somerset House, as stated in the preceding account of that edifice.†

In the Cloister "were buried many persons, some of worship and others of honour; the monuments of whom in number and curious workmanship, passed all other that were in that church."‡ Upon the walls too "was artificially and richly painted, the

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\* "Survey of London," p. 615: edit. 1618.

† *Vide pp. 137, 138.* ‡ Stow's "Survey," p. 618.



*Dance of Machabray, or Dance of Death*, commonly called the *Dance of Pauls*; the like whereof was painted about S. Innocents Cloyster at Paris; the metres or poesie of this Dance were translated out of French into English by John Lidgate, Monke of Bury: the Picture of Death leading all Estates [was executed] at the dispençe of Jenkyn Carpenter, in the reign of Henry the Sixth."\*

This Dance was engraved by Hollar, and his print is attached to some copies of Dugdale's "History of St. Pauls," in the Appendix to which Lydgate's verses are inserted, but those verses instead of being a mere translation from the French, were both altered and amplified by the English poet. Warton thinks that Hollar's engraving was copied from a *wood-cut* prefixed to the same verses in Tottell's edition of Lydgate, published in 1554.†

The original *colloquial* verses of the Dance of Death are reputed to have been written by a physician, named *Machaber*, a German, in his own language; and he probably derived his ideas of the subject from the painted representations of the Dance, which began to be prevalent in churches and religious edifices about the latter part of the fourteenth century, if not earlier.

Previously, however, to the Dance of Death thus becoming a subject of pictorial art, we learn from

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\* "Survey of London," p. 616.

† Vide "Notes" on Spenser's "Fairy Queen," vol. ii. p. 117.

Warton, that it used to be represented in a kind of *Spiritual Masquerade*, by Ecclesiastics habited in person and character ; and as thus acted, it is alluded to in the *Visions* of Pierce Plowman, written perhaps as early as the year 1350.\* It was afterwards painted on the walls of various buildings in different parts of the continent, as at Minden, in Westphalia, before 1383 ; in the portico of St. Mary's Church, Lubeck, about 1463 ; and at Dresden, Leipsic, Annaberg, and other places. The most celebrated of these paintings of the *Death-Dance*, which was at Basil, in Switzerland, was for a long period attributed to Hans Holbein, and Pennant, by terming it the " famous painting " of that artist, has highly contributed to extend the error ; yet Walpole, or rather Vertue, whose valuable collections form the basis of the " *Anecdotes of Painting*," has rendered it evident, on the ground of chronology, that it could not have been executed by Holbein, it having been painted some years before his birth. So far was the *al fresco* representation at Basil, from possessing the merit commonly assigned to it, that the late Dr. Moore, speaking of its faded colours and dismal gallery, describes the " plan of the piece as so wretched, that the finest execution could hardly prevent its giving

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\* Vide " *History of English Poetry*," vol. ii. p. 54, notes.

- Warton farther states, that this *Procession* is mentioned, as to the time of the year and the particular day of the solemnity, in the ' *Quotidien Office of the Church*,' printed at Paris, in 1579, 8vo.

disgust."\* The immediate cause of this representation at Basil, is stated by Walpole to have arisen from the plague, which raged there and carried off people of all degrees during the fifteen years' sitting of the General Council at Basil, which began to meet in 1431. On the cessation of that calamity, the painting was executed on the walls of a Cloister, both as a memorial and a warning.† The earliest date assigned for the birth of Holbein is 1495.

Prior, who, poet-like, gave countenance to the prevailing fiction, thus alludes to this piece in his "Ode to the Memory of Colonel Villiers :—

Nor aw'd by foresight, nor misled by chance,  
Imperious Death directs his ebon lance,  
People's great Henry's tomb, and leads up Hol-  
bein's Dance.

In the painting within the Cloisters at the Church of St. Innocents, at Paris, the colloquial stanzas between Death and his victims, written by Machaber, were depicted with the figures; and from those stanzas, which were afterwards translated into Latin and French, the English versification was first made through the medium of the French language.

It appears from Weever that the Jenkyn Carpenter, at whose expense the *Dance at Pauls* was executed, was Town-Clerk of London, in the eighth of Henry the Sixth, anno 1430, and also one of the executors of

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\* "View of Society and Manners," &c. vol. i. p. 347: edit. 1779.

† Vide "Anecdotes of Painting," vol. i. p. 123.

the celebrated Sir Richard Whittington.\* He was, therefore, a person of condition and affluence, and as he continued in office until 1438, in which year the Pestilence extended its ravages into this country, with the addition of a famine, it seems probable that in having this appalling Dance portrayed in the new Cloisters at St. Paul's, he was actuated by the same motives as influenced the inhabitants of Basil, and that it was executed both as a memorial and a moral lesson. This far-famed piece consisted of a long train of all orders of Mankind, from the Pope to the very lowest of the species; each figure having for a partner the spectral personification of Death, who was represented leading the sepulchral Dance, and shaking the last sands from his waning hour-glass.

PARDON CHURCH-YARD, CLERKENWELL.

WHEN the direful *Pestilence* which breaking out in the East Indies and Tartary, spread itself westward through every country on the globe, and at length reached England, in the seventh year of its progress, it "so wasted and spoyled the people that scarce the tenth person of all sorts was left alive; and the dead were buried in fields and waste grounds, the church-yards becoming inadequate to contain them."† This calamity began at London about the feast of All Saints, 1348, and it raged with more or less violence till the year 1357. During that interval several

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\* Vide "Funeral Monuments," p. 379.

† Stow's "Chronicle," p. 385: edit. 1600.

pieces of land, without the walls of the city, were purchased by benevolent individuals and assigned for burial places. Among them was the waste land now forming the grounds of the Charter House, wherein upwards of 50,000 human bodies, who had perished by the plague, were *in one year* consigned to their native dust.\* That ground which had been bought for the purpose by the brave Sir Walter Manny, in 1349, adjoined on the north, to a smaller plot called *No Man's Land*, which had been purchased in the preceding year by Ralph Stratford, Bishop of London, and appropriated to a similar use. The good Bishop inclosed it with a brick wall, and "buildd thereupon a proper Chappell;" which, in Stow's time, had been enlarged and made a dwelling house; and "this burying plot," Stow continues, "is become a faire garden, retaining the old name of *Pardon Church Yard*."

Our historian states further, that after Sir Walter Manny had established a monastery of Carthusians, on the spot before mentioned, in 1371, he gave the monks "the 3 acres of land, lying without the walls, on the north part, betwixt the lands of the Abbot of Westminster, and the lands of the Prior of St. John; which 3 acres being purchased, inclosed, and dedicated by Ralph Stratford, Bishop of London, as is aforeshewed, remained till our time by the name of *Pardon Church-Yard*, and served for burying of such as desperately ended their lives, or were executed for

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\* Stow's "Survey," p. 806: edit. 1618.

felonies, who were fetched thither usually in a close cart, vayed over and covered with black, having a plaine white crosse thwarting, and at the fore-end St. John's crosse without, and within a bell ringing by shaking of the cart, whereby the same might be heard when it passed: and this was called the *Frier Cart*, which belonged to St. John's, and had the privilege of Sanctuary."

The exact spot distinguished by the appellation of Pardon Church-Yard, it is now perhaps impossible to ascertain, but the writer has every cause to believe that it was on the north side of Wilderness Row near the bottom, within a hundred yards of St. John Street, and that the dissenting *Chapel* now standing there, was erected within its area. He has likewise been informed that many human bones were dug up when the foundations were laid for the present house in Wilderness Row, in front of the chapel just mentioned.

Mr. Pegge, in his "*Curialia*,"\* speaking of the burial-place, and of the information concerning it detailed by Stow, observes,—“we may hence infer that the burial-ground belonging to St. Paul's Church of the name of *Pardon Church Yard*, was of the same nature, and appropriated for the reception of such whose lives came to the like unhappy conclusions, and whose bodies were interred with similar ceremonies.”

The same gentleman adds, in immediate reference

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\* Vide Part iv. page 40.



to the last-mentioned burial-place, the following particulars.

“ This however is not all that we have to say, when we revert to the spirit of the preceding times ; for at this period some secrets of the grave were laid open, hitherto practised by the Romanists, and not suspected by the Protestants.

“ It seems to have been a matter of profane concern in that age to the Mother Church, that the souls of the unhappy wretches, above mentioned, should perish or even linger in an uncertain state, for want of that which she impiously presumed it was in her power to bestow, for a trifling pecuniary consideration ; and therefore we are the less to wonder at what appeared upon the removal of the bodies of criminals buried in this church-yard.

“ *Pardons* for offences of the deepest die, as well as *Indulgencies* for the commission of those of a lighter shade, were known to have been part of the traffick carried on by the Pope at a market price ; though it was not understood by the Protestants, till after the demolition of the chantries, and depopulation of the church-yards, that *Pardons* were more than a verbal and momentary consolation. It then appeared, however, that *written Pardons*, drawn up in form by ecclesiastical scribes and notaries, were actually *buried* with those who paid, or whose friends paid, competently for them ; while the purchasers were delusively persuaded of their efficacy, and that they would operate beyond the grave.\* Such was the fact, supported by the testimony of personal evidence ; for Mr. Strype cites Dr. Walter Haddon, an eye-witness

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\* Vide Strype's "Memorials," vol. ii. page 181.

to some of those dis-interments, who says that, "amongst great number of rotten carcases, were found caskets full of Pardons, safely folded and lapt together, at the bottom of their graves."—Dr. Haddon's testimony is so respectable as not to admit of a doubt; neither could he have hazarded a bare assertion of this kind, when he was engaged in a controversy with Osorio, Bishop of Silva, in Portugal, for the support of the Protestant Religion, the Professors of which were, till then, ignorant that the credulity of the people and the arrogance of the Church of Rome were carried to so great an extent. Hence, I am afraid, that when Pope Leo X. exultingly, though unguardedly, consoled himself with the wealth which '*The legendary Tale of Jesus Christ,*' as he termed it, (his expression was "*Quantas nobis divitias comparavit ista fabula Christi,*") had brought to the Castle of St. Angelo, he spake the sentiments of every occupier of the Papal Chair:

'Tantum Religio potuit suadere malorum f'

LONDON FASHIONS,—RAINBOW RUFFS.

In a Sermon preached at Whitehall, before King James the First, on the occasion of the nuptials of James, Lord Hay, with the only daughter of Lord Denby, on Twelfth Day, 1607-8. The author, Robert Wilkinson, derived his text from the Proverbs, chap. xxxi. verse 14, namely,—'She is like a Merchant's Ship, she bringeth food from afar;'—and the grand object of his discourse was to trace points of resemblance between a Woman and a Ship. The following extract, having a direct reference to the female fashions of that period, will exemplify the manner in which this comparison was made.



"But of all qualities, a Woman must not have one quality of a Ship, and that is too *much rigging*. Oh! what a wonder it is to see a Ship under full sail, with her tacklings and her masts, and her tops and top gallants, with her upper decks and her nether decks, and so be-deckt with her streamers, flags, and ensigns, and I know not what: yea, what a world of wonders it is to see a Woman *created* in God's image, so *miscreate* oft times with her French, her Spanish, and her foolish fashions, that he that made her, when hee looks upon her shall hardly know her, with her plumes, her fannes, and a silken vizard, with a ruffe like a saile, yea, a ruffe like a *Raine-bow*, with a feather in her cap like a flag in her top, to tell (I think) which way the wind will blow."

LONDON SIGHTS.—THE GIANT AND DWARF.

Stow, in his "Chronicle," under the date 1581, (24th of Queen Elizabeth) has recorded the extraordinary exhibition of two Dutchmen in London, in that year, one of whom was seven feet seven inches in height, and the other only three feet. Speaking of the former, he says, he was, "in breadth betwixt the shoulders, three quarters of a yard and an inch, the compasse of his breast one yard and a halfe and two inches, and about the wast one yard, quarter and one inch; the length of his arm to the hand, a full yard." From these measurements we may assume that he was well proportioned; the Chronicler, indeed, adds that he was "a comely man of person, but lame of his legges," which he had broken "with lifting of a barrel of beer." The Dwarf was without knees, and had "never a good foot, and yet could he daunce a galliard."

He had no arms, "but a stumpe to the elbow, or little more, on the right side, on the which, singing, he would daunce a cup, and after tosse it about three or four times, and every time receive the same upon the said stumpe: he would shoote an arrow neare to the marke, flourish with a rapier, throw a bowle, beate with a hammer, hew with an axe, sound a trumpet, and drinke every day ten quarts of the best beere,—if he could get it." Stow thus finishes his relation: "I myselve, on the seventeenth of July, saw the taller man sitting on a bench, bare-headed, and the lesser standing on the same bench, and having on his head a hat with a feather, was yet the lower. Also the taller man standing on his feet, the lesser with his hat and feather on his head, went upright between his legs and touched him not."

SERJEANTS AT ARMS, ATTENDANT ON THE  
LORD MAYOR.

In the late Mr. Pegge's very curious *Dissertation* on the Ancient Establishment and Functions of the Serjeants at Arms, which forms the 5th Part of the "Curialia," are some interesting particulars respecting the Serjeants anciently attendant on the Lord Mayor, but who, in more modern times, appear to have lost their original appellation for that of *Serjeants at Mace*.

That the Chief Magistrates of London were very anciently attended by Serjeants at Arms, as well as by various other officers, which the lapse of centuries and the alteration of customs have now rendered ob-

solete, is unquestionable. The Serjeant is mentioned in a record of as early a date as the 20th of Edward the Third, anno 1346, who in answer to a Petition, (probably from the King's Serjeants,) representing that the Mayors of some Corporations, instead of Maces of Copper, had made use of Silver Maces, issued a command "that no person, belonging to any corporate body, within city, town, or elsewhere, should carry Maces of *Silver* except the King's Serjeants, and those of the City of London," and as a still greater honour, the latter were allowed to "carry their Maces of Silver before the Mayor, within the Liberties of London, in the presence of the King."\* This privilege was extended by the Letters Patent of the same monarch, in the 28th of his reign, which empowered the City to have Maces of Gold or Silver or silvered, or garnished, borne by its Serjeants before the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen, every where *within* the City, its Suburbs, and Liberties, in the County of Middlesex; and also *without* the City when attending the King, or any of the Royal Family, or when executing the duties of their office, in the same manner as the King's own Serjeants were privileged to carry them. It was probably on this occasion, or in consequence of this grant, that our City Magistrate was first dignified by the title of *Lord Mayor*;—a supposition which receives support from the circumstance of Richard the Second having or-

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\* Vide Cotton's "Records," edit. 1657 ; and Coke's "Institutes," Vol. iv. p. 252.

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Mayor of York to be styled the *Lord* when he presented that city with his own to be borne as a mace, in 1389 ; which was ~~it~~ four years before he granted the liberty of carrying the Mace itself to that corporation.\*

R. F. , after speaking of the Serjeants at Arms, alluding to the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Treasurer, and the Speaker of the House of Commons, refers to the permission granted to the City of London of having its Mace borne before the Mayor in the presence of the King, and proceeds thus:—

“This was a very high and exclusive privilege ; for none of the Great Officers, before-mentioned, have the Mace borne in the Royal Presence, and though King Richard II. granted to the Mayor of York, the honour of having a Mace borne before him on common occasions, ~~within~~ his jurisdiction, yet the grant says that, ‘when the King is present, the Mayor shall bear the Mace himself, in quality of a Serjeant at Arms,’ Here we see the Lord Mayor of York himself, occasionally a Serjeant at Arms ; but, afterwards, in the reign of King Richard III., the Lord Mayor, for the time being, was actually appointed chief Serjeant at Arms to the King, with the fee of 18*l.* 5*s.* *per annum*, (or 1*s.* *per diem*,) the then salary of all the King’s Serjeants.† This, it must be confessed, was a high honour conferred upon the Lord Mayor of York : but, at the same time it falls very short of the antient dignity which belonged to the Lord Mayor

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\* Vide Drake’s “Eboracum,” and Torr’s “Antiquities of York.”

† This grant to the Lord Mayor of York, may be seen in Ymer’s “*Fœdera*,” tom. xii. p. 258.



of London, who had, and hath, I presume, within his jurisdiction, even in the Royal Presence, an Ensign of Royalty *preceding him*, instead of bearing on *his own shoulder*, a badge of servitude.

"This, however, must be understood with some restriction; for in the Heraldic Account\* which lies before me, of the Procession of King Edward VI. from the Tower to his Coronation at Westminster, the Lord Mayor in that ceremonial, is found exactly in the situation of a Serjeant at Arms, supporting the principal officer of Arms, consonant with the orders of Thomas of Lancaster; for he there goes on the left hand of Garter, carrying a Mace, as he still continues to do in the procession to the Coronation itself, the old form of proceeding from the Tower, having been considered virtually as a part of that ceremonial. The distinction necessary to be made, seems to be, that the Lord Mayor in such circumstances is placed in a different view from what is implied in the grant of King Edward III.; for in the procession, and in all parts of it, the Lord Mayor appears individually, and is not at the head of the City of London, as a corporate body; whereas the privileges pointed at in the reign of King Edward III. should seem to relate to those occasions, where the King is to be received in the City by the Lord Mayor, with all his appendages of Magistracy about him.

"In a subordinate line of Serjeantry, each Sheriff of London, had in the time of Henry III., two Serjeants, for the purpose of attachments; which number was from necessity, I presume, enlarged to sixteen by King Edward IV. (Anno 1471,) and each Serjeant was allowed

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\* See Leland's Collectanea," vol. ii. p. 311. edit. ult.

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man under him:\* these are called Serjeants at

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SERGEANT AT ARMS, ATTENDANT ON THE SPEAKER  
OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Speaker's Serjeant was anciently considered as an especial servant of the King, as may be gathered from the terms of his appointment, which runs thus;—"to the place or office of one of our Serjeants at Arms in ordinary, to attend upon our Royal person, when there is no Parliament; and at the time of every Parliament, to attend upon the Speaker of the House of Commons, with the wages of 3s. by the day, and of 2s. 6d. by the day, for board-wages."—The attendance of this officer upon the King has, however, been dispensed with from time immemorial.

"The care of the House lies upon this Serjeant, as to the provision of necessaries, &c. and the appointment of proper subordinate officers, such as the *House-keeper*, *Deliverer of the Votes*, *Door-keeper*, &c. lies in his department, and it is no secret that those places are not, generally speaking, free gifts. For the contingent necessities, the Serjeant delivers in bills at the Exchequer.

"This Serjeant attends upon the Speaker, and precedes him with the Mace upon his shoulder whenever

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\* Brydall's "Camera Regis," p. 60.

† The King's Serjeants are sometimes called Serjeants at Mace, in Ceremonials.—Vide Leland's "Collectanea," vol. iv. 398. edit. ult. The ancient oath of the Sheriffs' Serjeants may be seen in Strype's Stow. B. v. p. 172.

he goes to Parliament, to the King, or to Church, in State. Formerly, when the Speaker went on horseback to the House of Commons, the Serjeant seems to have preceded him on foot; for I find in the Journals, of the 23rd year of Queen Elizabeth, that upon a motion to the House, the Serjeant, in regard to the infirmities and pains in his feet, was licensed to 'ride upon a foot-cloth nag.' Since coaches came into general use, the Serjeant appropriated to the Lord Chancellor, the Speaker, and the Lord Mayor respectively, go with them, when the state coach is used, sitting upon stools facing one of the windows, with the head of the Mace projecting out of it; but anciently, when coaches were first introduced, the Speaker's Mace was carried in the boot of his coach.\* It is also to be presumed that the Speaker rode there with it; for it was not a situation that carried any indignity at the time, as we find that even the Marshals of France, in the reign of Henry IV. rode in the boot of the King's coach.†

"When a Speaker is chosen by the House of Commons, at the commencement of a Parliament, and proceeds to the House of Peers for the approbation of the King, the Serjeant, a little inclining to the right hand, precedes the new Speaker, with the Mace resting on the elbow of his right arm, to imply that the Speaker is not yet fully confirmed in his office. His train when going to the King is likewise not borne. On the return to the House of Commons, the Speaker's train is borne, and the Mace is carried on the Serjeants' right shoulder,

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\* Skinner's Life of "General Monk," p 203, 2nd edit.

† Matthews's "Life and Death of Hen. IV." p. 102. edit. 1612.

to shew that the Speaker having been approved, is in full possession of his post."\*

The fees of the Speaker's Serjeant, when empowered to execute the orders of the House of Commons, in respect to attachments, detentions of offenders, &c. are as follow :

|                                | £. | s. | d. |
|--------------------------------|----|----|----|
| A Knight: attachment - - -     | 5  | 0  | 0  |
| A Gentleman: attachment - - -  | 3  | 6  | 8  |
| Custody, each day - - - -      | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| Bringing to the Bar - - - -    | 0  | 6  | 8  |
| Riding charges, per mile - - - | 0  | 0  | 6. |

PARLIAMENTARY ANECDOTES OF JAMES THE FIRST'S  
REIGN.—SEVERE PUNISHMENT OF A MEMBER  
FOR FREE SPEAKING.

The high and arbitrary notions of Kingly prerogative entertained by the Stuarts, conjoined with the papistical bigotry of James the Second, was the cause of the deserved expulsion of that infatuated race from the throne. They set up, in fact, the despotical suggestions of their own will as a paramount authority to the laws, and would have governed, or rather misgoverned, the nation altogether without the intervention of Parliament, if the "want of supplies" had not occasionally forced them upon a different course, and reduced them to pay some little deference to the principles of the Constitution.

On the 20th of January, 1621, James the First

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\* Vide Pegge's "Curialia," P. v.



assembled his third Parliament for the avowed purpose of obtaining aid for the recovery of the *Palatinate* by the sword, his son-in-law, the Elector Frederick, having been obliged to seek refuge in Holland, after his defeat by the Austrians at the Battle of Prague, on November the 8th, 1620.

In his opening speech the King, with reference to the abrupt dissolution of his two first Parliaments, commenced thus :—

“ *In multiloquio non deest peccatum*, saith the wisest man that ever was ; and this experience I have found in mine own person,” &c. “ but it pleased God, seeing some vanity in me, to send back my words as wine spit in my own face, so as I may truly say, *I have piped unto you*, and you have not danced : I have mourned and you have not lamented.” As he proceeds he tells them, “ it is a vain thing for a Parliament to press to be popular ;” and afterwards, in allusion to the years which had elapsed since he had required a subsidy, this Scottish *Solomon* makes the following strange comparison.

“ The time since my supply hath been as the time of Women with Child, *Quæ decem tulerint fastidia menses*, who, after *ten months' longings* are delivered of their burthens ; but I have travailed ten years, and therefore full time to be delivered of my wants.”

Those wants were soon afterwards partially relieved by the grant of two entire subsidies, but immediately afterwards the House of Commons began to question many of the acts of government, and particularly those resulting from the arbitrary exercise of the

King's prerogative in the issuing of patents for unjust and vexatious monopolies, by which the rights and liberties of the people were grievously infringed. James augmented the prevailing discontents by *adjourning* the Parliament on his own authority, from June till November, and, at length, on the 6th of January, 1621-2, he finally dissolved it in great displeasure, by a proclamation beginning with these remarkable words,—“ Albeit the assembling, continuing, and dissolving of Parliaments be a prerogative so peculiarly belonging to our Imperial Crown, and the *times and seasons* thereof so *absolutelie* in our *owne power*, that we neede not give any account thereof unto any, yet, &c.”\* This proclamation was followed by another, in which all discourses on state affairs were forbidden under severe penalties; and the Judges, in their circuits, were ordered to put the laws in force against licentious tongues. Soon afterwards several members of the House of Commons, who had been most zealous in defending its privileges, and among them Sir Edward Coke, Mr. Pym, and the learned Selden, were committed to prison by the King's orders. The former had dared to call the King's prerogative “ *an overgrown monster* ;” his committal therefore was in perfect keeping with the unlimited power which James assumed, and which had prompted him, in March, 1609, to tell the Parliament, “ That to dispute what God may do is blasphemy; so is it sedition in subjects to dis-

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\* Vide Rushworth's “ Collections,” vol. i. p. 54.

pute what a King may do in the height of his power."\* After this dissolution the King's next endeavour was to supply his pecuniary wants by a general, but forced *Benevolence*, and the Judges, High Sheriffs, and other officers to whom his mandatory letters were directed, were commanded to intimate that "the King would not be satisfied with what should be voluntarily offered, if it was not proportionate to the giver's abilities."†

Notwithstanding the general disposition of the late Parliament, there were many belonging to it that appear to have been wholly devoted to the King's good pleasure, or otherwise the following severe sentence could not have been pronounced against an impeached member for a few words, which, in the present times would be regarded rather as an injudicious pleasantry than as any thing seditious. The ferocious inhumanity displayed by different members on that occasion would not be credited, if a brief abstract of their speeches had not been recorded in the "Journals" of the House of Commons.

Edward Floyde, or Lloyde, of Clannemayne, in the county of Salop, Esq. who had been committed to the Fleet by the Privy Council, was impeached before the House for saying, "I have heard that Prague is taken, and Goodman Palsgrave and Goodwife Palsgrave have taken their heels and run away,

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\* See King James' Speech to the Lords and Commons, at Whitehall, in his own "Works," p. 531.

† Rushworth's "Collections," vol. i. p. 60.

and as I have heard, Goodwife Palsgrave is taken prisoner." He was declared guilty, and on the 1st of May, 1621, the ensuing opinions were given in a conversation on the infliction of a proper sentence. For the better understanding of the meaning of the respective speakers it must be premised that the accused member was reported to have had "beads found in his pocket, and the girdles of Monks in his trunks."

"Robert Phillips proposed for his punishment, to have him carried from Westmynster gate, with his face to an horse-tail, a paper upon him in great letters 'A Popish wretch, for dishonouring the King's children,' to the Tower, and there to lie in *Little ease*.

"Sir Thomas Row. Because a prisoner committed from the Lords of the Council, to go to the Lords to let them know we desire to have him whipped through London. Sir D. Digges as Sir Thomas Row.

"Sir Francis Kinaston. That Flóyde be put in the commission of the peace.

"Sir George Moore. No punishment too great for this offence. Precedents have a beginning, to whip him back to the Fleet.

"Mr. Whitson voucheth a precedent of the [*quære* Inquisition,] in Spain.

"Mr. Raynscroft. 1000*l.* fine, to be employed in the wars of the Palatinate, to spare his whipping.

"Mr. Neale. To carry him in a disgraceful manner to the Tower; and he there to remain till further directed by the Lords.

"Sir Francis Seymour. To go from Westminster at a carts tail, with his doublet off, to the Tower, the



beads about his neck, and as many lashes by the way as beads."

"Mr. Salter. To punish first here, then he may be punished by the Lords, to send him to the Tower—whipping—beads—Tower—little ease.

"Sir Edward Gyles. Sorry so unworthy a wretch should bear the name of an Englishman; yet might evade, and say he were a Welshman. Pillory here, with a paper on his head containing his vile words. Whipped, his beads and crucifix, and especially his friar's girdle about him; if these can defend him from good whipping, well. So many more at the Court gate, and so at the Temple and Cheapside: then to return him to the *Fleet*, cannot put him into a *worse prison*.

"Sir Ralph Hopton. To suspend our judgment till his papers be examined, for they may aggravate his offence.

"Sir Francis Darcy addeth, Boring through his tongue.

"Sir J. Horsey. To have his tongue cut out, or slit at least. Doubteth he be an intelligencer, which may be discovered by his papers.

"Sir Edward Cecil. To bore through his tongue, and a B on his forehead.

"Sir George Goring. To have him set upon an ass: twelve stages as twelve beads; at every one to swallow a bead, and twelve jerks to make him."

At length these sapient ministers of prerogatorial vengeance, sentenced poor Floyde to stand in the pillory two hours before Westminster Hall, with a paper on his hat inscribed, "For false, malicious, and despiteful speeches against the King's daughter and her husband;" to ride thence on an unsaddled

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horse, the tail for a bridle, to the Exchange, there to be pilloried two hours, and from there to the Fleet prison, to stand and ride the next day, and pay 1000*l.* fine.—The atrocity of such a vindictive sentence needs no comment.

### EPITAPH ON KING JAMES THE FIRST.

King James died suddenly at Theobalds, in Hertfordshire, on the 27th of March, 1625, and he was buried in great state on the 17th of May, in Henry the Seventh's Chapel, at Westminster, his successor, Charles the First, being chief mourner. His illness was caused by a tertian but strong suspicions were entertained that death was accelerated by poison. No monument was raised for him, nor has any epitaph been inscribed over his grave, but the following adulatory verses are printed with that appellation at the end of Sanderson's "History" of his reign, in which that unblushing panegyrist of his actions affirms, as "a positive and measured truth,"—"That there has not been since Christ's time, a King, or Temporal Monarch, who hath been so learned in all Literature and Erudition, Divine and Humane."

Those that have eyes awake and weep,  
For He whose waking wrought Our sleep  
Now sleeping lies ; alas ! and never  
Shall awake, till wak'd for ever.

Death's iron hand hath clos'd those eyes  
Which were at once three kingdoms' spies,  
Both to foresee, and to prevent  
Dangers so soon as they were meant.







That head, (whose working brain, alone  
Wrought all men's quiet but his own)  
Now lies at rest. Oh let him have  
The peace (he purchas'd) in his grave.

If that no Naboth, all his reign,  
Was for his fruitful vineyard, slain?  
If no Uriah lost his life,  
For having had so fair a wife?

Then let no Shemei's curses wound  
His honour, or profane his ground;  
Let no black-mouth, no rank-breath cur,  
Peaceful *James* his ashes stir.

Kings are as God; O! do not then  
Rake in their graves to prove them men.

For His daies toyl, and night watches;  
For His craz'd sleep, stol'n by snatches;  
For two fair kingdoms, join'd in one;  
For all he did, or meant t' have done;

Do this for him, write on his dust,—

*King JAMES the Peaceful and the Just.*

Sit Gloria Deo.

MURDER OF SIR EDMUND BERRY GODFREY.—THE  
POPIISH PLOT.—THE MEAL TUB PLOT.—BURNING  
THE POPE.

It is impossible fully to understand the circumstances associated with the mysterious murder of Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey, unless some insight be obtained of that complete blot upon our Annals the *Popish Plot*, which was first broached by the infamous Titus Oates and Dr. Tongue, in September, 1678.

That the Court had a latent design to re-introduce Popery into England was much suspected by many, and more particularly so, after it was known that the Duke of York was a declared Catholic. This feeling raised a far stronger spirit of resistance in the Parliament, than could have been thought possible in a body of men of whom so many were in the practice of receiving annual bribes from the King. The supplies, therefore, were generally withheld till other Acts had been passed more congenial to the sentiments of the People than to the intentions of the Sovereign, who, by this means was continually retarded in his endeavours to assume despotic power. The Test Act, at that period, a measure of sound policy, however it may now disgrace the Statute Book, was passed in March, 1673 ; in October, 1675, the Commons drew up a Test to be taken by their own Members, disclaiming the receiving of any bribe or pension from the Court ; in April, 1677, the writ *de Hæretico Comburendo* was repealed ; in November, 1679, Papists were disabled from sitting in either House of Parliament ; and, in December, several Popish Lords were impeached by the Commons. In this extremity, Charles ordered the Parliament to be dissolved by Proclamation on the twenty-fifth of January, 1679.

So little attention was at first given by Charles and his Council to Oates's discoveries, that nearly six weeks were suffered to elapse before any serious or strict examination was made into the truth or falsehood of the Plot, even though the basis of it was said

to be the assassination of the King. At length, Oates and his accomplice, Tongue, resolved in some way to make the matter public ; and, as a preparatory step, Oates drew up a Narrative of particulars, to the truth of which he solemnly deposed before Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey, who was an eminent Justice of Peace, that resided near Whitehall. This, says Burnet, “ seemed to be done in distrust of the Privy Council, as if they might stifle his evidence ; which to prevent, he put into safe hands. Upon that Godfrey was chid for his presuming to meddle in so tender a matter ;” \* and, as appeared from subsequent events, a plan was immediately laid to murder him ; and this, within a few weeks, was but too fatally executed.

In the mean time the Council, which had now taken up the business with warmth, ordered various arrests to be made ; and among the number of those committed to prison, were Sir George Wakeman, the Queen’s Physician, Edward Coleman, Secretary to the Duke of York, Richard Langhorn, a Lawyer of eminence, Thomas Whitebread, Provincial of the Jesuits, and several other Jesuits and Papists. Coleman was at first committed to the charge of a messenger, and whilst in his custody, it was generally believed, that he had a long private conversation with Sir Ed-

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\* Bur. “ History,” Vol. I. p. 428. Burnet says further of Sir Edmundbury, as he was generally called, that “ He was esteemed the best Justice of Peace in England ; and that he had the courage to stay in London, and keep things in order during the Plague, which gained him much reputation, and upon which he was knighted.” *Ibid.*

mund Berry Godfrey, who, "it is certain," says Burnet, "grew apprehensive and reserved; for meeting me in the street, after some discourse on the present state of affairs, he said, he believed he himself should be knocked on the head."\*

About a fortnight afterwards, on Saturday, October the twelfth, Godfrey was missing; nor could the most sedulous endeavours obtain any other tidings of him for some days, but that he was seen near St. Clement's Church, in the Strand, about one o'clock on the day mentioned. On the Thursday evening following, his body was found in a ditch near Chalk Farm, then called the White House, Primrose Hill. "His sword was thrust through him, but no blood was on his clothes, or about him: his shoes were clean: his money was in his pocket, but nothing was about his neck, [although when he went from home he had a large laced band on,] and a mark was all round it, an inch broad, which shewed he was strangled. His breast was likewise all over marked with bruises, and his neck was broken:—and it was visible he was first strangled, and then carried to that place, where his sword was run through his dead body."† This full confirmation of the suspicions of the public, for that Sir Edmund Berry was murdered, had been the general discourse long before any proof appeared, was regarded as a direct testimony of the

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\* Bur. Hist. Vol. I. p. 429. Godfrey's suspicion of his own danger was also confirmed by evidence before the House of Commons.

† Ibid.



existence of the Popish Plot; and though the King, in his opening Speech to the Parliament, which met on the twenty-fifth of the month, took but a very slight notice of the rumoured conspiracy, both Houses entered into the examination with great ardour, and the Commons ordered warrants to be signed for the apprehension of twenty-six persons who had been implicated by Oates, and among whom were the Lords Powis, Stafford, Arundel of Wardour, Petre, and Bel-lasis, and Sir Henry Tichbourn, Bart.; these noble-men surrendered themselves, and were committed to the Tower. Shortly afterwards, all Popish recusants were commanded, by Proclamation, to depart from the Cities of London and Westminster, and all places within ten miles. The Papists, says Rapin, " accordingly departed out of London; though for so short a space, that in less than a fortnight they returned again, whether they had leave from their leaders to take the oaths, or knew that such Proclamations were never strictly enforced."

That distinguished patriot and statesman, the late Right Hon. Charles James Fox, was fully persuaded that the Popish Plot had no real existence,\* yet Dry-

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\* " The proceedings on the Popish Plot must always be considered as an indelible disgrace upon the English nation, in which the King, Parliament, Judges, Juries, Witnesses, Prosecutors, have all their respective, though certainly not equal shares. Witnesses of such a character, as not to deserve credit in the most trifling cause, upon the most immaterial facts, gave evidence so incredible, or to speak more properly, so impossible to be true, that it ought not to have

den's representation is more congenial with the facts, when he says in his Absalom and Architophel,

*"Some truth there was, but dash'd and brew'd with lies."*

been believed if it had come from the mouth of Cato; and upon such evidence from such witnesses, were innocent men condemned to death, and executed. Prosecutors, whether Attornies and Solicitors General, or Managers of Impeachments, acted "with the fury which, in such circumstances might be expected. Juries partook naturally enough of the national ferment; and Judges, whose duty it was to guard them against such impressions, were scandalously active in confirming them in their prejudices, and inflaming their passions. The King, who is supposed to have disbelieved the whole of the Plot, never once exercised his prerogative of mercy. It is said he dared not. His throne, perhaps his life, was at stake.—In the prosecution of the aged, the innocent Lord Stafford, he was so far from interfering in behalf of that nobleman, that many of those most in his confidence, and, as it is affirmed, the Duchess of Portsmouth herself, openly favoured the prosecution. But this is not to be wondered at, since in all the transactions relating to the Popish Plot, minds of a very different cast from Charles's, became, as by some fatality, divested of all their wonted sentiments of justice and humanity. Who can read, without horror, the account of that savage murmur of applause, which broke out upon one of the villains at the bar swearing positively to Stafford's having proposed the murder of the King? And how is this horror deepened when we reflect, that in that odious cry were probably mingled the voices of men to whose memory every lover of the English Constitution is bound to pay the tribute of gratitude and respect." "Life of James the Second," p. 33, 34,—40, 41.

The recent restoration by his present Majesty, of Lord Stafford's barony to his descendant Sir George Jerningham, is a proof of the opinion now entertained of the undeserved fate of the former nobleman.

On the last day of October, the remains of Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey, which had been embalmed, were carried with great solemnity from Bridewell Hospital to St. Martin's Church, to be interred. The pall was supported by eight Knights, all Justices of the Peace, and the Procession was attended by all the City Aldermen, together with seventy-two London Ministers, who walked in couples before the body; and great multitudes followed after, in the same order. As yet, however, the perpetrators of his murder had not been discovered, though a reward of 500*l.* and the King's protection had been offered to any person making the disclosure; but within a few days afterwards, one William Bedloe,\* who had once been servant to the Lord Bellasis, and, afterwards, an ensign in the Low Countries, was brought to London from Bristol, where he had been arrested by his own desire, on affirming that he was acquainted with some circumstances relating to Godfrey's death. On his different examinations, he stated that he had seen the murdered body in Somerset House, (then the Queen's residence,) and had been offered a large sum of money to assist in removing it.† He also corroborated

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\* "Bedloe had led a very vicious life; he had gone by many false names, by which he had cheated many persons. He had gone over many parts of France and Spain as a man of quality, and he had made a shift to live by his wits, or rather by his cheats." *Bur. Hist.* Vol. I. p. 432.

† "Besides Bedloe's oath," says Burnet, "that he saw Godfrey's body in Somerset House, it was remembered that, at that time, the Queen was for some days in so close a con-

Oates's testimony in many particulars respecting the Popish Plot, and on their joint evidence, Coleman was soon afterwards convicted of High Treason, in carrying on a traiterous correspondence with Father de la Chaise, Confessor to Lewis the Fourteenth, "in order to subvert the established religion and government." He suffered at Tyburn on the third of December; but died protesting his innocence of any other design, than to make 'the King and the Duke as high as he could.' It was given out, says Burnet, "to make the Duke more odious," that he was kept up from making a confession by the hopes the Duke sent "of a pardon at Tyburn," and this was subsequently corroborated by a man named Stephen Dugdale, who had been Lord Aston's Bailiff, and came forward as a third evidence in support of the reality of the Popish Plot. He stated that he had learned from one Evers, a Jesuit, that 'the Duke had sent to Coleman, when he was in Newgate, to persuade him not to make any discovery;' and, also, that he had enquired "whether he had ever discovered their designs to any other person; and that Coleman sent back answer that he had spoke of them to Godfrey; upon which the Duke gave orders to kill him."\*

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finement that no person was admitted. Prince Rupert came there to wait on her, but was denied access. This raised a stronger suspicion of her; but the King would not suffer that matter to go any farther." *Ibid.* p. 435.

\* Bur. Hist. Vol. I. p. 437 and 444. A few days before Coleman's execution, that is, on November the twenty-sixth, William Staley, a goldsmith, "the Popish Banker, who had been



Soon afterwards Oates and Bedloe implicated the Queen as having been concerned in the Plot, but the King refused to listen to it, and told Burnet, that though "she was a weak woman, and had some disagreeable humours, she was not capable of a wicked thing." Shortly after, on December the sixth, the Commons impeached the imprisoned Lords; and, on the twenty-first, they also impeached the Earl of Danby, Lord Treasurer; but before the Lords had resolved on his committal to the Tower, the King, who saw himself and his brother aimed at in the person of his Minister, prorogued the Parliament, which, in the following month, was dissolved by Proclamation, as mentioned before.

On the same day that the Commons had impeached the Lord Treasurer, Miles Prance, a goldsmith, who had sometime wrought in the Queen's Chapel, was taken up on suspicion of having been concerned in the death of Godfrey; and, on his subsequent confession and testimony, confirmed by Bedloe, and others, Green, Hill, and Berry, all of them in subordinate

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in great credit, but was then under great difficulties," was also hanged for High Treason at Tyburn, on the evidence of an infamous wretch, named Carstairs, who swore that he had overheard him say, in an eating-house, in Covent Garden, "over against Staley's shop," that he 'would himself stab the King, if no one else could be found.' Before Carstairs laid his information, he tried to extort a sum of money from Staley, as a bribe for secrecy. "Not long after, Carstairs died under great horror; and ordered himself to be cast into some ditch as a dog, for he said he was no better." *Ibid.* p. 432 and 433.

situations at Somerset House, were convicted of the murder, which they had effected in conjunction with two Irish Jesuits who had absconded. It appeared that the unfortunate Magistrate had been inveigled into Somerset House, at the water-gate, under the pretence of his assistance being wanted to allay a quarrel, and that he was immediately strangled with a twisted handkerchief, after which, Green, 'with all his force, wrung his neck almost round.' On the fourth night after, the assassins conveyed his body to the place where it was discovered near Primrose Hill, and there one of the Jesuits run his sword through the corpse, in the manner it was found. Green and Hill were executed on the twenty-first of February; but Berry was reprieved till the twenty-eighth of May. All of them affirmed their innocence to the very last; and Berry declared himself a Protestant.

In the ensuing elections for a new Parliament, which had been summoned to meet on the sixth of March, (anno 1679,) such a preponderating majority of the Country party was returned, that Charles thought it expedient to command his brother, the Duke, to go "beyond the seas," a few days previously to the commencement of the Session. When the Commons had assembled, after a six days' contest respecting their right of choosing a Speaker without the King's interference, they proceeded to make further inquiries into the Popish Plot, and addressed the King that the 500*l.* promised by the Proclamation for the discovery of Godfrey's murder, should be paid to Bedloe, which was accordingly done. Shortly afterwards, a Bill of

Attainder was brought in against the Earl of Danby, who, to prevent its effect, surrendered himself in April, and was committed to the Tower. In May, the *Habeas Corpus Act*, which Mr. Fox has characterized as "the most important barrier against tyranny, and best-framed protection for the liberty of individuals, that has ever existed in any ancient or modern Commonwealth," was passed. A Bill for excluding the Duke of York from the Succession to the Throne, was also brought in, but the King prevented its passing at that time, by proroguing the Parliament.

Shortly before this, the Metropolis was much agitated by a new design of the Papists to destroy London, which was attempted to be carried into effect by a maid-servant, who set fire to her master's house in Fetter Lane, by the instigation of one Stubbs; by whom it was declared, that he had persuaded her to the attempt, on the assurance of Father Gifford, his Confessor, that "it was no sin to burn all the houses of the Heretics." Four Jesuits, who were implicated in this design, were executed, but the Commons obtained pardons for Stubbs and the servant, on account of their ready confession. To quieten the alarm, a new Proclamation was issued for expelling all Papists to the distance of twenty miles from the City.

On the twenty-first of June, Whitebread, the Provincial, and John Fenwick, the Procurator, of the Jesuits, were executed, with three other Priests, as Traitors, at Tyburn, for their concern in the Popish Plot; and, on the fourteenth of July, Counsellor Langhorne

was also executed as a conspirator. The Queen's Physician, Sir George Wakeman, and some others who had been tried with him, on the eighteenth of June, were acquitted; and from this time, the credit both of Oates and Bedloe rapidly declined. Burnet says, "this was looked on as the Queen's trial, as well as Wakeman's."

The presumed reality of the Popish Plot has been contravened from the fact of the discoveries of Oates and Bedloe not having been all unfolded at the same time. Both of them were, at different periods, asked whether they had stated all they knew? and both of them protested that they had, though they afterwards made many important disclosures. It was, probably, from this circumstance, connected with the despicable character of the witnesses, and the many improbabilities, and some known falsehoods in their evidence, that impressed the mind of Mr. Fox with the belief that the whole Plot was a fiction; yet, however intricate the circumstances, and difficult of development as they must be regarded, there still appears sufficient proof of a design having been then actually on foot to subvert the established religion.—The hypothesis of a double Plot, perhaps; of one of which, the most active, the Duke of York was leader; and, of the other, the more latent, the King himself, would seem to unravel many of the difficulties that perplex this Gordian knot of British History.

In the month of October, the rumour of a new Plot became prevalent in London; and one Dangerfield, whom Burnet describes as "a subtle and dextrous



man who had gone through all the shapes and practices of roguery," gave information of a design to seize the Royal Family, and change the form of the government. He accused the Dukes of Monmouth and Buckingham, the Earl of Essex, the Lord Halifax, and several eminent Citizens, of being parties in this scheme ; but a nefarious attempt which he made to introduce forged papers into the lodgings of Colonel Mansel, (in Ax Yard, King Street, Westminster) led to the disclosure of his villany, and he was committed to Newgate. Two days afterwards, "the scheme of the whole fiction" was found, fairly written, hidden in a Meal-tub, whence this acquired the appellation of the *Meal-tub Plot*, in the house of a Popish Midwife, with whom Dangerfield had an intrigue : the latter, finding himself thus detected, sent for the Lord Mayor and made a full disclosure of all the circumstances of the pretended Plot, which had been chiefly contrived by the Countess of Powis, for the purpose of stigmatizing the Protestants, and furthering the Popish cause. That Countess, and Roger Palmer, Earl of Castlemaine, were shortly afterwards sent to the Tower ; and Gadbery, the Astrologer, Mrs. Cellier, the Midwife, and some others were also committed to prison ; all of them being implicated by Dangerfield's evidence, yet eventually they were all cleared, the different juries not fully crediting his testimony.\*

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\* Burnet's "History," Vol. I. p. 475-6 ; and Rapin's "History," Vol. II. p. 711, 712. Mrs. Cellier afterwards published

The people were rendered so indignant by the detection of the Meal-tub Plot, that they determined to express their feelings against the Papists in a marked way. Accordingly, on the seventeenth of November, the Anniversary of Queen Elizabeth's Accession, which, at that time, was a popular holy-day, the annual solemnity of *Burning the Pope* was performed with additional ceremonies of mock grandeur. Priests in copes, Carmelites, Grey-friars, Jesuits, Bishops, and Cardinals, all marched in *pontificalibus*, in the Procession, which was headed by a man on horseback, personating the dead body of Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey, with a bell-man to remind the people of his murder: the Cardinals were followed by the Pope, who was enthroned in state, attended by boys scattering incense, and 'the Devil as his Prime-minister, whispering him in the ear.' The Procession commenced at Bishopsgate, and after his Holiness had been paraded through the principal streets of the City, he was conducted, in the evening, to Fleet Street, and there committed to the flames amidst the huzzas of a vast multitude of spectators.

The remains of Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey were, as already noticed, interred at St. Martin's in the Fields, and a Tablet was erected to his memory in the Cloisters at Westminster Abbey. In the waiting room at St. Martin's Church, there is a portrait of

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an account of her trial mingled with 'libellous remarks,' for which she was sentenced to stand three times in the pillory, and to be fined 1000*l.*

this unfortunate Magistrate, bearing the date of 1678, which was presented to the parish by Mr. Alexander Geekie. It is not badly painted, but the features are harsh and unpleasant.

The following Extracts have been made from a scarce pamphlet intituled, "A True and Perfect Narrative of the late terrible and bloody Murther of Sir Edmundberry Godfrey ; who was found murthered on Thursday the 17th of this instant October, 1678, in a field near Primrose-hill : " &c.

" On the 12th of October, being Saturday, about nine o'clock in the morning, Sir Edmundberry Godfrey went out of his own house, in Green's-lane, in the Strand, about his occasions, and was seen, not long after, near Marylebone, but then supposed to be going home ; and was at one of the church-wardens' of the parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, about some business, at twelve o'clock the same day ; but so it was, that he came not to his own house that night, according to his usual custom, nor gave any notice to his servants of any business that he had to hinder his returning that night. And from that time till Thursday, the 17th of the same month, about six o'clock at night, no tidings could be heard of him, (although all earnest and diligent inquiries and searches were made for him ;) at which time his body was found dead in a ditch, upon the south side of Primrose-hill, near Hampstead. The occasion of his being found was this : one Bromley, a baker, and Waters, a farrier, both of the parish of St. Giles in the Fields, having an occasion to go to the house, commonly called the White-house,\* near

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\* Now called " Chalk Farm."

Primrose-hill, and going over the field where Sir Edmond-berry lay, saw, as they thought, a sword and belt, and a stick, and a pair of gloves, lying together, hard by the hedge side ; but they went not near to meddle with them, supposing they had belonged to some person that was gone into the ditch to ease himself. And when they came to the White-house, they told John Rawson (the man of the said house,) that they had seen a sword and a belt, and a pair of gloves and stick, lie in that place, whereupon John Rawson asked them, why they did not bring them thither ? They told him they did not know but there might be somebody hard by to own them ; Rawson told them again, that there had been several soldiers thereabout this week a hedgehog-hunting, and it may be (said he,) some of them may have left them behind them.

“ After some further discourse, Rawson agreed to go with the men to the place ; and if they found the things there, then Rawson was to give them a shilling to drink, and was to take the things to his own house, till somebody came thither to own them ; and thereupon they went together to the place. When they came there, they found only a belt and a scabbard, and a stick, and a pair of gloves ; but no sword ; which, as Rawson was stooping to take up, he thought he saw something like a man in the ditch hard by ; and so going to the ditch, there they saw a man lying, as they supposed, upon his belly, with a sword run through him, and the point appearing about seven or eight inches above his back ; upon this, they went immediately to the church-warden of the parish, to give him an account of it ; but he, being sick, sent them to Mr. Brown's, the constable, who, presently taking with him several neighbours and housekeepers, went to the place where the body lay ; which was in a dry ditch,



upon the south side of Primrose-hill, about two fields distant from the White-house. The posture in which he lay was this: he had a sword run into him just under his left pap, which came out upon the right side of his back, about seven or eight inches; one of his hands being doubled under, on which he seemed to lean, the other hand lying upon the bank, his hair-chamlet coat being turned up over his head; his hat and periwig being among the bushes over his head, but no band nor cravat could be found about him; although, when he went from home, he had a large laced band on.

“The constable having caused the body to be removed to the White-house, and knowing it to be the body of Sir Edmondberry Godfrey, he caused his pockets to be searched, and found in one of them, in one paper, six guineas, and in another paper, four broad pieces of gold, and a half-crown; and in the other pocket, two rings, whereof one was a diamond, one guinea, and four pound in silver, and two small pieces of gold, and one ring he had upon one of his fingers; his pocket book (in which he used to take notes of examinations,) being only missing.

“On Friday the 18th of this instant, Mr. Cooper, the coroner of Middlesex, impaneled a Jury at the White-house, to enquire about the occasion of the death of the said Sir Edmondberry Godfrey: and two surgeons (having been first sworn,) viewed the body in the presence of the coroner and the jury: and found two wounds about it, which one of the surgeons searched with his probe, and found one of them not above an inch deep, the probe going against one of his ribs; but the other, being a little below the left pap, went quite through the body. His face was of a fresh colour, though in his life-time very pale, somewhat swelled, and a green circle about

his neck, as if he had been strangled, his blood being settled about his neck, throat, and the upper part of his breast. The surgeons, having viewed the body, delivered their judgments, that the wounds they found about him were not the cause of his death; but that he was suffocated before the wounds were made; and that which may fully persuade any person of the truth thereof is, that there was not one drop of blood to be found in the place where he lay, nor the least appearance of any such thing; though the ditch was dry, and it might have been easily seen, if there had been any. Another thing was, that the very bottom of the soles of his shoes were as clean as if he had but just come out of his own chamber; which was an evident sign that he was carried thither.

“A third thing very remarkable is, that one of the jury affirmed, that a servant of his mother’s, (who is owner of the ground where the body lay,) with a butcher and two boys, made a very strict and narrow search in all parts of that ground for a calf that was missing, upon Monday and Tuesday last; and at that time there lay no dead body, belt, gloves, stick, or other things there.

“Now, because several false reports have gone abroad, tending to the dishonour of this worthy deceased knight, as though he had been discontented about some moneys owing by him to the parish, and upon that account should make himself away; the relater thinks good to testify to the world, that to his own knowledge Sir Edmondberry lent the parish above 300*l.* without interest, a good part of which is yet unpaid; so palpable an untruth it is, that some wicked persons have spread abroad about him. But it is no wonder that those inhuman wretches that have taken away his life should go also about to blast his reputation.

“One thing more I cannot omit to mention, having

received it from the mouth of one of the late churchwardens of the parish where he lived, which is, that Sir Edmondberry, not long ago, gave him an hundred pounds to bestow upon such poor people in the parish as he knew were in want ; neither was that the first time that Sir Edmondberry had employed him in works of that nature, having often made him the distributor of his charity, because he did not desire the applause of men for it. This, without all doubt, proceeded from so remarkable and so sincere a piety, that, though it may be commended, I am afraid it will scarce be imitated."

The murder of Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey became the subject of several medals, as may be seen in Evelyn's Treatise. On one, a bust of Sir Edmund is represented, with two hands in the act of strangling him : the reverse exhibits the Pope giving his benediction to a man who is strangling another man upon the ground. On a second, with a similar bust, is a representation of the carrying the deceased, on horseback, to Primrose Hill. On a third medal, evidently designed in ridicule of the others, Sir Edmund appears walking, with a broken neck, and a sword buried in his body : on the reverse is St. Denis, bearing his head in his hand, with this inscription ;—

*Godfrey walks up hill after he was dead,*

*Denis walks down hill carrying his head.*

#### GREAT PLAGUE IN THE YEAR 1665.

The interesting nature of the following article, which appeared in the "Gentleman's Magazine," for May, 1825, and relates to the conduct of a Citizen during the direful calamity of the above year, will jus-

tify its insertion in these pages, notwithstanding the account given of the Plague in the preceding volume. The firmness and good sense exhibited by the Grocer, furnish an excellent example of proper conduct, should our metropolis be ever again so unfortunate as to be chastised with the scourge of pestilence.

*Account of a Grocer in Wood Street, Cheapside, who preserved himself and Family from Infection during the great Plague in 1665.*

This family consisted of the master and his wife, each of them between forty and fifty years of age, besides five children, three daughters and two sons, two maid servants, and an apprentice. This tradesman, who was a wholesale grocer, had another apprentice nearly out of his time, a porter, and a boy, whom he kept some time; but seeing the desolation that was coming upon them, he sent the boy down to his friends in Staffordshire, and gave up to his eldest apprentice the remainder of his time. As to the porter, he did not lodge in the house before, so there was no occasion for dismissing him; but being a poor man, and likely to fall into distress for want of employ, he was engaged to come every day and sit at the door as a watchman from nine in the morning till six in the evening, to receive orders, go upon errands, &c. The tradesman had a wicket made in the door to take in or send out any thing they thought fit; besides, there was a rope fastened to a little pulley to draw up, or let any thing down into the street. By this rope they often let down victuals and cordials or what else they thought fit to the porter, and especially his wages constantly every week, or oftener, as he required.

The master having resolved to shut himself up with



his family, had stored himself with all manner of provisions, and resolved to make it a standing rule that the door should not be opened on any account, fire excepted. No person within was permitted to look out of the windows into the street, or open any casement, except a wooden window made for the purpose, where the pulley and rope was, and that up two pair of stairs; and this wooden window he caused to be covered with tin, that nothing infected should stick to it.

Whenever the wooden window was opened, he caused a flash of gunpowder to be made in the room, so as to fill it with smoke, which, as soon as the window was opened, would gush out with some force, so that it carried away what air was in the window, not suffering any to come in from abroad till it was purified by the sulphur in the gunpowder smoke. While this smoke lasted, business might be transacted with the porter; but the moment the smoke abated, another flash was made with the powder within.

At first, whilst they were ten in the family, the master allowed each of them a pound of bread per day; but as he had laid in a quantity of meal, he reduced one sixth part for cake-bread, and such other sorts as might be made in the house. He also bought three thousand pound weight of biscuit, and had it put up in hogsheads as if it was going to be shipped off; so that the baker thought the biscuits were for a ship the grocer was fitting out. This he caused to be taken away in a boat, and being brought up to Queenhithe, it was landed there and carted to his warehouse under the appearance of grocery. In the same manner he acted with twenty barrels of fine flour. He then caused a small oven to be fixed in the chimney of one of his upper apartments. Being well provided with beer, as the physicians advised every one *that could afford it to drink moderately, and not let their*

spirits sink or be dejected, he laid in a reasonable quantity of wines, cordial waters and brandy, and also some of the new and costly cordial at that time called *plague water*, besides medicines, &c. Having furnished himself with bread, flour, and beer, he then went to a butcher at Rotherhithe, none having yet died of the plague on that side of the water, and purchased three fat bullocks, which being killed, were pickled and barrelled up, together with six barrels of pork. These he also brought by water to Trigg Stairs, where he landed and carted them to his warehouse, as if it had been grocery. Bacon, cheese, and butter, he procured out of the country. In fine, nothing was wanting that the situation he was going into could probably require. These preparations being made, he forebore shutting himself quite up for some months after the plague had begun, and even till there died about a thousand a week. But though the infection was very terrible in the out-parishes, especially about Holborn, St. Giles, Fleet-street, and the Strand, the City was very healthy, nor was the distemper felt in any great degree within the walls, till the end of June or the beginning of July ; in the second week of which it appeared, from the weekly bills, that 1268 had died in the out-parts of different distempers. But in the whole of the 97 parishes within the walls only 28 had died of the distemper, and not more than 16 in all the buildings on the Surrey side of the water.

However, the next week after, it was doubled, and began to overspread the whole city and all the out-parts like a torrent. None of this family now were suffered to go out of the City to any public place, market, exchange, or church ; and the master also warned his correspondents in the country not to send him goods, as he could no longer send goods away, or any sent to him.

On the first of July, he began to place his porter on the outside of the door, where he built him a little hutch to sit in. By the 14th of July, the weekly bills amounted to 1762 of all distempers; and as the parish of St. Alban's, Wood-street, was the second in the city that was infected, this tradesman, bolted, barred, and locked himself in with all his house, taking the keys into his own keeping, and declared to all his family, that if any one of them, though it were his eldest son or daughter, should offer to stir out of the door, though but a yard off, they should not come in again upon any terms whatever. At the same time he nailed up all the casements of his windows, or fastened the wooden shutters on the inside; those windows were excepted which were kept open for conversing with his porter, as before observed.

Till this time he had taken fresh meat of a country-woman, a higgler, who assuring him that she brought it from Waltham Abbey market, without opening it till she came to his door, he was satisfied, but now he forbade her to come any more. Being now closely shut up, they scarcely knew how it fared with their neighbours, except that they heard the bells continually tolling, and their porter gave them in the weekly bills of mortality, and at length informed them that the next house but two was infected; that three houses on the other side of the way were shut up, and that two servants out of another house, on the same side of the way, but on the other side of their house, were sent away to the Pest-house beyond Old-street.

It was observable that it went hard with the poor servants being obliged to go out on errands, particularly to the markets, to apothecaries and chandlers' shops: the latter were at that time the principal places for all necessaries except meat or fish. It was a great satisfaction to them that the people in the next house on one side

had gone into the country at the beginning of the visitation, and had left the whole house locked up; the windows boarded on the inside, and boarded on the outside; the house was also placed under the charge of the constable and watch. The other houses near them were all inhabited and all infected, and at length all shut up; and in one or more of them the whole of the families perished. By this time they heard a bell go ringing nightly along the streets, but not being like the sound of the ordinary bellman, they knew not what it meant. Not going by their door, the voice that went with it they could not distinguish; and as their porter did not sit at their door in the night, as he did in the day, they could not enquire. At length he informed them that the number of dead in the out-parts was so great, that it was impossible to bury them in due form, or to provide coffins, no one daring to come into the infected houses; and that therefore

the Lord Mayor and Aldermen had ordered carts to go about with a bellman to collect the dead bodies. This, he said, had been done in Holborn, St. Sepulchre's, and Cripplegate, for a fortnight, but that now they began to come into the city, especially into St. Olave, Silver street. This being the next parish to St. Alban's, was frightful enough, and only on the other side of the way; and during that fortnight, which was the middle of August, not less than fourscore died in those two small parishes. The reason of this was supposed to be the joining both these parishes to the Cripplegate side of the wall, as the parish of Cripplegate was at that time dreadfully visited, the plague being come down that way from St. Giles's in the Fields, where it began, and the weight of the infection during the latter end of August and the beginning of September, lay chiefly on that side of the town whence it went on to Bishopsgate, Shoreditch, Whitechapel, and so to Stepney.



From the beginning to the end of August, or the first week in September, there died from 700 to 800, and almost 900 a week in Cripplegate parish only. All this while the family continued in good health, and the cheerful parent encouraged them to hope for preservation, whatever might happen without doors; still, when they received such bad news every day, they began to look upon one another with heavy hearts, believing they were all but dead corpses, and that the visitation was so appointed by heaven as to sweep away the whole of the inhabitants, and that none would be left alive. In this distress the master prudently ordered all his family to lodge on the lower floor, or up one pair of stairs, and as many of them to sleep single as possible, whilst the rooms above were furnished with beds for any that might be taken sick; for whom a nurse should be procured, out of doors, and be drawn up by the pulley to the wooden shutter, so as not to come through the house at all, or converse with any of the family. He also proposed that if he himself should be taken ill, he would immediately submit to the nurse's attendance, and that none of his children should be suffered to come up stairs, or come near him; and that if he should die, his body should be let down by the pulley also, into the cart, and so of the whole house, though his wife assured him that she would be shut up with him. This careful father was up every morning the first in the house, and went to every chamber door, servants as well as children, to ask them how they did, and when they answered "very well," he left them with this short reply, "Give God thanks."

His letters were brought by the postman or letter carrier to his porter, who smoked them with sulphur and gunpowder; then opening them and sprinkling them with vinegar, they were drawn up by the pulley and

then smoked again with strong perfumes, and taking them up with a pair of hair gloves, the hair outermost, he read them with a large reading glass at a considerable distance, and as they were read burnt them. At last the distemper raging more and more, he forbid his friends writing to him at all. The loss of his faithful porter heightened the calamity of this good man; he missed him at the usual time when he used to lower him down a mess of broth, or some other warm thing for his breakfast. He heard nothing of him all that day and the next, when the third day calling again for him within the door, he was answered by a strange voice in a melancholy tone, that Abraham was dead. "And who then are you," said the master to the person who spoke, "I am his poor distressed widow, come to tell you your poor servant is gone." "Alas! poor woman," said he, "and what canst thou do then?" "Oh, Sir," said she, "I am provided for, I have the distemper upon me, I shall not be long after him." These words, he confessed, made his heart cold within him; but as he stood surrounded with the smoke of gunpowder, he did not immediately retire, but said to her again, "if you are in such a condition, good woman, why did you come out?" "I came Sir," said she, "because I knew you would want poor Abraham to wait at your door, and I would let you know." "Well, but," says he, "if he is dead I must want him; you cannot help me." "No, Sir," said she, "but I have brought you an honest man that will serve you as faithfully as he did." "But how do I know what he is, and as he comes with you that are sick, how do I know that he is not infected? I shall not dare to touch any thing that comes n him," "Oh, Sir," said she, "he is one of the *men*, for he had the distemper and is recovered, so is out of danger, or else I would not have brought him you." This was an encouragement, and he was very

glad of the new man ; but would not believe the story of his recovery till he brought the constable of the parish and another person to vouch for it: while this was doing, the poor woman having answered some further questions, and receiving some money that was thrown down to her for her relief, went away.

After hearing the tolling of so many bells, it was now remarkable that there was not one to be heard. The reason, as the new porter told him, was, that the number of the dead was so great, that the bells were not allowed to toll for any body ; but that all were fetched away by the carts, rich as well as poor. In the midst of this misery, and just as the master began to be very well pleased with his new porter, especially as he had concluded that he was one that had had the distemper, he was greatly surprised ; for calling to him one morning, he received no answer. He called at different times all that day and the next ; but could get no satisfaction but from a watchman who stood at the door of a house, who told him that his second porter, Thomas Molins, was sick of the plague. He added, that some persons who had recovered from the sickness three or four times, had died of it after all. On the following day the watchman informed him that Molins was carried away by the dead carts the night before. The Grocer shut his wooden door immediately, and was exceedingly distressed to think that two poor men had thus lost their lives as it were to preserve him.

After a fortnight, growing impatient with being so entirely without intelligence, and seeing none of the weekly bills of mortality, nor knowing or hearing any thing but the doleful noise of the dead cart, he opened his wooden window, called to the watchman and asked him how he did, and some questions about the house before which he was placed ? “ Alas ! master,” said he, “ the distressed family are all dead and gone, except the journe

man, and he is carried to the pest house. I am now placed at the next door, and they have three sick and one dead." Last week's bill, the watchman said, was above 8000; but that the plague decreased at the other end of the town, in St. Giles's and Holborn, the people being mostly dead or gone away; but that it increased dreadfully towards Aldgate and Stepney, also in Southwark, where it had been more moderate than in any other part of the town. Still between four and five hundred a week died in Cripplegate parish, and above eight hundred in Stepney.

This confined family now began to be much inconvenienced by the scurvy, in consequence of living so much upon salt provisions; however, by the use of limes and lemon juice, they soon improved. To say nothing of the infected houses marked with a cross, and "Lord have mercy upon us" written upon the doors, the streets had a melancholy prospect. The pavement was overgrown with grass; and it was not one time in twenty that they could see any one when they looked through their wicket, or so much as a door open. As for the shops, they were all shut close, excepting that a door was kept open at the Apothecaries and Chandlers, for admitting people that wanted medicine, &c. Not a coach or a cart was to be seen, except now and then a coach carrying some sick person to the pest house; whilst perhaps three or four times in the night, the bellman came about with the dead cart, crying "bring out your dead."

The master of the house was now become so impatient, that he could not content himself without sometimes opening his wooden window to talk to the watchman. He continued posted at the door of the house that was up; but at last he looked for him, and found he was too, for which he was troubled the more, because intended to have given him some money. One day,



however, as he was looking through his glass, he saw this man standing on the other side of the street and looking up towards his house, upon which he ran immediately to his wooden window. The poor watchman told him he was glad to see him alive, and that he was dismissed from the house he had been set to watch, most of the people being dead, if he pleased to accept of his service, he would sit at his door in the day time, as his two porters had done before. This offer being accepted, he threw the poor man two crowns, for which he was very thankful; and he had not been at the door many days, before he was able to inform his master that the weekly bill was decreased 1837 in one week, which had been the cause of great joy; that the burials were reduced under 290, though in Stepney they were as high as ever.

The next week the returns of deaths of all diseases did not exceed 5725, and the burials in Cripplegate were only 196; nothing when compared to 886 only a few weeks before. This tradesman's sons would fain have had him, like Noah, to have sent out a dove, or to have let them go out of doors to see how things were, and how the city looked; and they urged him the more, as they began to hear a noise of the people in the streets passing to and fro, and that pretty often; but he kept his resolution, and would not let any one stir out on any terms, or under any pretence whatever. The next week but two there was a further decrease in the bill of 1849; and now the porter knocked at his door, assuring him that the visitation was really going off, as the Lord Mayor had ordered the dead carts not to go about more than twice a week in several parts of the city. For this good news he let down to the watchman a pint bottle of good sack, with provisions for him and his family.

These flattering prospects, however, were followed by a terrible consternation in the whole family, from the

idea that the master himself concluded he was struck with the plague ; and it was feared that lest he should be the means of giving it to any of his children, he would oblige them to have him carried out to the pest house ; but his wife and all the children declared against it, protesting that they would rather have the distemper with him, than be separated ; and that they would leave the consequences to God's mercy. Happily a violent perspiration relieved both him and them, and in two or three days he was about again, his disease having been nothing more than a common cold caught by standing too long at his wooden window talking with the watchman.

The joy of the family on this occasion may be easily conceived ; they now began to look abroad for intelligence. And now they could see through their windows a new face of things in the streets and about the houses ; people were frequently seen going up and down ; others began to open their shops, at least half way ; the hackney coaches were also heard rumbling in the streets ; so that without calling to the porter, they could easily perceive that the distemper was greatly decreased, and that the people that were left had more courage than before ; and, in a word, that the plague was going off, at least in the City, and chiefly on that side where they lived.

It was now the last week in October, and only 22 were interred in Cripplegate parish ; still the bills were high in Stepney and Southwark. The master, however, contented himself with hearing how things were, and would not abate a tittle of his strictness in keeping his family from any communication whatever with the people out of doors. He was aware that the people would be rash in their joy, and presuming too far would return to their houses, and bring out their goods, &c. on which others had died, and air them too soon, and so perhaps bring back the infection. And so it fell out, for about the

middle of November the bills on a sudden increased 400 at once, and rose from 1000 to 1400; but the weather becoming cool again, the bills continued decreasing till the third week of November, when only 652 were returned as dying of the plague.

On the 1st of December he opened his street door, and walked out alone without any of his family, viewing the streets, the houses, and the shops, but cautiously avoided conversation with any one. In fact, he saw very few persons that he was acquainted with, except a few just in his own neighbourhood. He saw a vast number of houses that had been deserted; but in some of these the servants had returned, and were opening the windows and doors, making fires in all the rooms, burning perfumes, &c. and, thus preparing the houses for the return of the families to whom they belonged. Returning again in a few hours, he resolved to keep in his close quarters one week longer, after which he removed with his family to a house in Tottenham High Cross, that had not been infected. Here they enjoyed good air and fresh provisions, brought from Waltham market. His house in London being fast locked up, excepting the gate into his yard, the key of which was entrusted to the watchman, he went or sent two or three times a week to see that things were in good order; and thus it continued till the February following, for the plague had not entirely ceased in the City during the months of December and January. At the latter end of December it began to increase again, owing, as it was thought, to the people returning faster than ordinary to their dwellings; but by the beginning of February this family being well recovered, and in perfect health, and the City again filled with people, he removed back again, came to his house, opened his doors, and carried on his business as before. The overplus of the provisions, amounting to 1500lbs. of bread, 5 hogsheads of beer

300lbs. of cheese, 5 fitches of bacon, and some barrels of salt beef and pork, he bestowed upon the poor in his neighbourhood, as a thanksgiving offering for the preservation he had experienced.\*

MAY-DAY.—MAYING IN HENRY THE EIGHTH'S  
REIGN.—EVIL MAY DAY.

Now the bright morning Star, day's harbinger,  
Comes dancing from the East, and leads with her  
The flowery May:—MILTON.

*May-Day*, which in the "olden times," was consecrated both to the Goddess *Maya*, and the Queen of Love, was the grand rustic holiday of our forefathers, and it was accustomed to be celebrated with joyous diversions and festive revelry. In the early dawn, from every town and village, the lads and lasses poured forth in congregated throngs "to fetch home the May" from the blossoming woodlands, a custom which Spenser thus poetically recorded in the fifth Eclogue of his "*Shepherd's Calender*."

Youthes folke now floeken in every where  
To gather *May*-baskets, and smelling *Breere*;  
And home they hasten the postes to dight,  
And all the Kirk pillers, ere daylight,  
With Hawthorne buds, and sweet *Eglantine*,  
And girlonds of *Roses*, and *Sops* in wine.—

Siker, this morrow, no longer ago,  
I saw a shole of shepheards out-go  
With singing and showting, and jolly cheere;  
Before them yode a lusty tabrere,

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\* The style of the above narrative is so very similar to that of De Foe's "*Journal of the Plague Year*," that we may almost conclude it to have been written by him.



That to the meynie a horne-pipe plaid,  
 Whereto they dauncen eche one with his maide.  
 To see these folkes make such jovisaunce,  
 Made my heart after the pipe to daunce.  
 Tho' to the green-wood they speeden them all,  
 To fetchen home May with their musicall:  
 And home they bringen, in a royall throne,  
 Crowned as King; and his Queen attone  
 Was Lady *Flora*, on whom did attend  
 A faire flock of Faeries, and a fresh bend  
 Of lovely Nymphs. O, that I were there  
 To helpen the Ladies their May-bush beare!

So, likewise, the deliciously-warbling Herrick, in a mellifluous Address to his slumbering Corinna, thus beautifully describes the "harmeless follies," of a May morning.

Get up, get up for shame, the blooming morne  
 Upon her wings presents the God unshorne.  
 See how Aurora throwes her faire  
 Fresh-quilted colours through the aire;  
 Get up, sweet slug-a-bed, and see  
 The dew bespangled herbe and tree.  
 Each flower has wept, and bow'd toward the east,  
 Above an houre since, yet you not drest,  
 Nay! not so much as out of bed;  
 When all the birds have matteyns seyde,  
 And sung their thankfull hymnes; 'tis sin,  
 Nay, profanation to keep in,  
 When as a thousand virgins on this day,  
 Spring sooner than the lark, to fetch in May.

Rise, and put on your foliage, and be seene  
 To come forth, like the spring-time, fresh and greene.

And sweet as Flora. Take no care  
 For jewels for your gowne or haire;  
 Feare not, the leaves will strew  
 Gemms in abundance upon you;  
 Besides, the childhood of the day has kept,  
 Against you come, some orient pearls unwept.  
 Come, and receive them while the light  
 Hangs on the dew-locks of the night;  
 And Titan on the eastern hill  
 Retires himselfe, or else stands still  
 Till you come forth. Wash, deare, be brief in praying;  
 Few beads are best, when once we goe a Maying.

Come, my Corinna, come; comming, marke  
 How each field turns a street, each street a parke  
 Made green, and trimm'd with trees; see how  
 Devotion gives each house a bough,  
 Or branch; each porch, each doore, ere this,  
 An arke, a tabernacle is,  
 Made up of white-thorn neatly interwove;  
 As if here were those cooler shades of love:  
 Can such delights be in the street,  
 And open fields, and we not see't?  
 Come, we'll abroad, and let's obey  
 The proclamation made for May:  
 And sin no more, as we have done, by staying;  
 But, my Corinna, come, let's goe a Maying.

There's not a budding boy or girl, this day,  
 But is got up, and gone to bring in May.  
 A deale of youth, ere this, is come  
 Back, and with white-thorn laden home.  
 Some have dispatcht their cakes and cream  
 Before that we have left to dreame;

And some have wept, and woo'd, and plighted troth,  
 And chose their priest, ere we can cast off sloth:  
     Many a green gown has been given;  
     Many a kisse, both odde and even;  
     Many a glance, too, has been sent  
     From out the eye, love's firmament;  
 Many a jest told of the keye's betraying  
 This night, and locks pickt; yet w'are not a Maying.

Come, let us goe, while we are in our prime,  
 And take the harmlesse follie of the time.  
     We shall grow old apace and die  
     Before we know our liberty.  
     Our life is short, and our dayes run  
     As fast away as do's the sunne;  
 And as a vapour, or a drop of raine  
 Once lost, can ne'r be found againe;  
     So when or you or I are made  
     A fable, song, or fleeting shade;  
     All love, all liking, all delight  
     Lies drown'd with us in endless night.  
 Then, while time serves, and we are but decaying,  
 Come, my Corinna, come, let's goe a Maying.

But the jocund *sports* of this festival, were not confined to the young and gay, even royalty itself partook of its diversions, and as Stow informs us "*every man*, except impediment, would, on May day in the morning walke into the sweete meddowes and green woods, there to reioice their spirits with the beauty and savour of sweet flowers, and with the harmony of birds, praying God in their kind."\*—

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\* "Survey of London," p. 151: edit. 1618.

"I finde also," continues our chronicler, "that in the month of May, the Citizens of London (*of all estates*) lightly in every Parish, or sometimes two or three Parishes joyning together, had their severall Mayings, and did fetch in May-poles, with divers warlike shewes, with good Archers, Morice-dauncers, and other devices for pastime all the day long; and towards the Evening, they had Stage-playes, and *Parades* in the streets.

"Of these Mayings, we read in the reign of Henry the sixth, that the Aldermen and Sherifes of London, beeing on May day at the Bury of Londons Wood in the parish of Stebunheath, [*St. Dunstons*] and having there a worshipfull dinner for themselves and other commers, Lydgate the Poet, that was Bishop of Bury, sent to them by a Pursivant a joyfull commendation of that season, containing sixteene staves in meter Royall, beginning thus:—

"Mighty *Flora*, Goddess of fresh flowers,  
which clothed hath the soyle in lusty greene,  
Made buds to spring, with her sweet showers,  
by influence of the Sunne shine,  
To doe pleasance of intent full cleane,  
unto the States which now sit here,  
Hath *Ver* downe sent her own daughter deare,

"Making the vertue, that dured in the root,  
Called the vertue, the vertue vegetable,  
for to transcend, most wholesome and most soote,  
Into the top, this season so agreeable;  
the bawmy liquor is so commendable,  
That it rejoyceth with his fresh moisture,  
man, beast, and fowle, and every creature," &c.

In Henry the Eighth's reign, but more particularly his early years, the May Games were celebrated

with *Justes* and splendid Pageantry, and that far-famed chivalric out-law, Robin Hood, presided as Lord of the May, supported by his boon companions Little John and Friar Tuck, and having the fair Maid Marian in his suite, together with numerous attendant Morris-dancers and other revellers.—Henry's was, at first, a Court of social gaiety and "pleasance," of which the Annals of his day furnish abundant testimony. The following particulars of some of his *Mayings* are extracted from Hall's "Chronicle."

"On May-daye, in the 2d yere of his reyne [anno 1510] hys Grace beyng yonge, and wylling not to be idell, rose in the mornynge very early to fetche May or grene bows, hym-selfe freche and rychely appareyled, & clothed all his Knyghts, Squiers, and Gentelmen in whyte Satyn, and all hys Garde and Yomen of the Croune in white sarcenet: And so went every man with his bowe and arrowes shoting in the wood, and so repaired againe to the Courte, every man with a *grene* bough in his cappe; and at hys returnyng many hearynge of his goynge a Maiyng, were desyrous to see hym shote, for at that tyme his Grace shotte as stronge and as greata a length as any of his garde."

In the following year, the King, being "lusty, young, and couragious," and greatly delighting "in feates of chyvalrie," caused a challenge at *Justes* "against all commers" to be proclaimed, "to be holden at his mannour of *Greenwyche*," on the three first days of the ensuing May,—"whiche noble courage, all younge persones highly praysed, but the auncient fathers muche doubted, considering the tender youth of the Kyng, and divers chaunces of horse and armure; so much that it was openly spoken, that

stele was not so strong, but it might be broken, nor no horse could be so sure of fote, but he may fall : yet for all these doubtles, the lusty prince proceded in his challenge."—

"The first daye of Maye, the Kyng accompanied with many lusty Batchelors, on greate and well doing horses rode to the woode to fetche May, where a man might have sene many an horse raysed on highe, with galope, turne and stoppe marueylous to beholde : where he and thre other, as Syr Edward Haward, Charles Brandon, and Edward Neuil, which were challengers with the Kyng, shyfted themselves into cotes of grene satyn, garded with crym syn velvet. On the other part the Earles of Essex, of Deuenshire, the Marques Dorset, the lorde Haward, were all in crymosin satyn, garded with a pounced garde of grene velvet. And as they were returning on the Hyll, met with them a shippe vnder sayle : the master hayled the Kyng and that noble compaignie, and saied that he was a Maryner, and was come from many a straunge porte, and came hither to se if any dedes of armes were to be done in the countrey, of the whiche he might make report in other countries. An Heraulde demanded the name of his shyppe ; he answered, she is called *Fame*, and is laden with good *Renoune*. Then sayed the Heraulde, if you will bring your shippe into the bay of *Hardines*, you must double the poynt of *Gentilnes*, and there you shall se a compaignie that wyll medle with your marchaundise. Then sayed the Kyng, sythen Renowne is their marchaundyse, let us bye it, and we can. Then the shippe shotte a peale of Gones, and sayled forth before the Kynges compaignie, ful of flagges and banners, till it came to the tilte yearde.

"At after none, the Kyng and his thre felowes entred into the fiede, their bardes and bases of crymoya &



bleu velvet, cut in quadrant cuttes embroudered full of Pomgranettes, & all the wayters in sylke of the same coloure. The other partie were in crymosyn satyn and grene velvet. Then began the trompettes to sounde, and the horses to runne that many a spere was brast, and many a great stripe given: and for truthe the Kyng exceded in number of staves all other, every day of the iii. daies. Wherefore on the iii. day, the Quene made a great banket to the Kyng, and all them that had Justed: and after the banket done, she gave the chefe price [prize] to the Kyng, the ii. to the Erle of Essex, the iii. to the Erle of Deuonshire, and the iiiii. to the Lorde Marques Dorset. Then the Herauldes cried, my Lordes, for your noble feates in armes, God sende you the loue of your Ladies that you moste desire."

In Henry's sixth year, *Tilting* against "all commers," was again proclaimed for the opening of May. The principal defenders were the King, and the Duke of Suffolk: the former was clad "in a scopelary mantel and hat of clothe of selver, & like a whit hermite; and the Duke appeared apppareled like a black hermite, al of black velvet: both their berdes wer of Damaske silver.—"At these Justes wer broken c.xiiii. speres, in a short season." The prize was adjudged to the King and his brave companion.

In the seventh year of Henry's reign, a yet greater degree of splendour was given to the courtly celebration of May Day, as will be evident from the ensuing extracts from the Chronicle already quoted.

"The Kyng and the Quene accompanied with many Lordes & Ladies rode to the high grounde of Shoters hil to take the open ayre, and as they passed by the way

they espied a company of tall yowen, clothed all in grene, with grene whodes & bows and arrowes to the nūber of ii.C. Then one of them, which called hym self Robyn Hood, came to the Kyng desyring hym to as his men shote, & the Kyng was content. Then he whistled & all the ii.C. archers shot & loosed at ones, & then he whistled again, and they likewyse shot agayne; their arrowes whistled by crafte of the head, so that the noyse was straunge and great, and muche pleased the Kyng the Quene and all the Company. All these archers were of the Kynges garde, and had thus appareled themselves to make solace to the Kyngs.

“Then Robyn Hood desyred the King and Quene to come into the grene wood, and to se how the outlawes lyue. The Kyng demaunded of the Quene and her Ladyes, if they durst aduenture to go into the wood with so many outlawes. Then the Quene said, that if it pleased hym, she was content; then the hornes blew tyll they came to the wood vnder Shoters hill, and there was an Arber made of bowes [boughs] with a hal, and a great chamber, and an inner chamber, very well made and couered with floures and swete herbes, whiche the Kyng muche praised. Then said Robyn Hood, Sir, Outlawes brekefastes is venyson, and therefore you must be content with such fare as we vse. Then the Kyng and Quene sate downe, and were served with venyson and vyne by Robyn Hood & his men, to their great contentacion. Then the Kyng departed and his company, and Robyn Hood and his men them conducted, and as they were returnyng, there met with them twq Ladyes in a ryche chariot drawen with v. horses and euery horse had his name on his head, and on euery horse sat a Lady with her name written. On the first courser called *Cawde*, is *Humidite*, or *Humide*. On the ii. courser, called



*Memeon*, roade Lady *Vert*. On the iii. called *Phēton*, sate Lady *Vegatiue*. On the iiiii. called *Rimphon*, sate Lady *Pleasaūce*. On the v. called *Lampace* sate *Swete Odour*: And in the Chayre sat the Lady *May*, accompanied by Lady *Flora*, richely appareled, and they saluted the Kyng with diuerse goodly songes, and so brought him to Grenewyche. At this Maiyng was a greate number of people to beholde to their great solace and confort." The festiuities of the day terminated with justing "on great coursers," and "a goodly banquet."

*Evil May Day*, is the appellation bestowed by our Annalists on the first of May, 1517, (9th of Henry the Eighth), when a very serious *Tumult* arose in London, in consequence of the great encouragement given to foreign artificers and traders, who had settled in the suburbs, and "compassed the Citie rounde aboute, in Southwarke, in Westminster, Temple barre, Holborne, Sayncte Martynes, Sayncte Jhons strete, Algate, Towre hyll, and Sainct Katherines."\* —The indignation which this excited among the English populace, was much increased by the insolent demeanour of the foreigners themselves, of which Hall relates the following, among other instances.†

"In this season, the Genowayes, Frenchemen, and other straungers, sayde and boasted them selves to be in suche fauoure with the Kyng and hys counsaill, that they set naughte by the rulers of the citie. And the multitude of straungers was so great about London, that the pore Englishe artificers coulde skace get any liuing: And most of all the straungers were so proude, that they dis-

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\* Hall's "Chronicle," anno 1517.

† *Ibid.*

dained, mocked and oppressed the Englishemen, which was the beginning of the grudge. For amonge all other thynges, there was a Carpenter in London called Wilyamson, whiche bought two stockdoves in Chepe, and as he was aboute to paye for them, a Frencheman toke them oute of his hande, and said they were no meate for a Carpenter. Well, said the Englisheman, I haue bought them, and now payed for them, and therefore I will haue them: nay, said the Frencheman, I will haue them for my lorde the Ambassadour, and so for better or worse, the Frencheman called the Englisheman knave, and went away with the stockdoves. The straungers came to the Frenche Ambassadour, and surmysed a complainte agaynste the poore carpenter, and the Ambassadour came to my lorde Maire, and said so muche, that the carpenter was sent to prison: and yet not contented with this, so complayned to the kynges counsaill, that the kynges commaundement was laide on him. And when Sir John Baker, knyght, and other worshipful persones sued to the Ambassadour for hym, he aunswered, by the body of God, that the Englyshe knave shoulde lose his lyfe, for he saied no Englyshemen shoulde deny that the Frenchemen required, and other aunswere had they none."

At length, this great "*hart-burning*," as Stow calls it, was blown into an open flame by a city broker, "that sore grudged at these matters," named John Lyncoln, who "wrote a byll before Easter, desyring Doctor Standiche at hys Sermon at Saint Marye Spittell, the Mondaye in Easter weke, to moue the Mayre and Aldermen, to take parte with the communitie agaynste the straungers."—Standish, prudently, refused to interfere, but Dr. Bell, or Ball, a canon of the same "Spittell," was influenced by Lincolne to

read "hys byll," from the pulpit, at the Spital Sermon on Easter Tuesday, and afterwards to comment on the grievances of which it complained.

Among the arguments employed by Lincoln to induce Dr. Bell to conform to his wish, he tolde him, that the English merchants "could have no vtter-  
aunce," for the merchant Strangers "brynge in all Silkes, clothes of Golde, Wyne, Oyle, Iron, and suche other marchaundyse;—and also outwarde, they carye so muche Englyshe Wolle, Tynne, and Leade, that Englyshemen that auenture outwarde, can haue no lyuyng."—He concluded thus :

"—The Duchemen bryng ouer Iron, Tymber, lether and Weynskot ready wrought, as Nayles, Lockes, Baskettes, Cubboardes, Stooles, Tables, Chestes, girdels, with pointes, sadelles and painted clothes, so that if it were wrought here, Englishemen might have some worke & lyuyng by it. And besyde this, they growe into suche a multitude that it is to be looked vpon, for I sawe on a *Sondaye* this Lent, vi.C. straungers shotyng at the *Popyngaye with Crosbowes*, and they kepe suche assemblies and fraternities together, & make suche a gathering to their cōmon boxe, that euery botcher wil holde plee with the citie of Lōdō."—\*

After reading a part of Lincoln's paper, Dr. Bell expatiated on the text, "*Cælum, cæli Domino, terram autem dedit filiis Hominum*," (the Heavens to the Lord of Heaven, but the Earth he hath given to the Children of Men), and inferred, "that this lande

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\* Hall's "Chronicle," anno 1517.

was given to Englishemen, and as byrdes would defende their nest, so oughte Englishemen to cherishe and defende them selves, and to hurte and greve alicn for the common weale.—And vpon this text '*Pugna pro Patria*,' he brought in, howe by Goddes lawe it was lawfull to fyght for their contrey, and ever he subtellie moned the people to rebelle against the straungers and breake the kynges peace, nothyng regardynge the league betwene prynces and the kynges honoure."

The ferment thus excited, soon spread, and, on the 28th of April, a number of foreigners were assaulted in the streets, some being struck, some buffeted, and some "throwen in the canal," for which aggressions several persons were committed to the city prisons by the Mayor—"Then sodeynly was a cōmon secret rumour, & no man could tell how it began, that on May daye next, the citie would rebell & slaye all Aliens, in so much as diverse straungers fled out of the citie."—This rumour having been communicated to the King's Council (the King himself being at Richmond) Cardinal Wolsey sent for the Mayor [John Rest] and "other of the Councell of the citie," and after some conversation on the subject, "willed him to take good heede, that if any riotous attempt were intended, he should with good policie prevent it."\*

"The Maior comming from the Cardinals house, about foure of the clocke in the afternoone on May Eue, for his brethren to the Guild-Hall, yet was it al-

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\* Stow's "Annals," p. 849: edit. 1600.

most seuen of the clocke, before the assembly was set: upon conference had of the matter, some thought it necessary, that a substantiall watch should be set of honest Citizens, which might withstand the euil dooers if they went about any misrule. Other were of contrary opinion, as rather thinking it best, that commandement should bee giuen to euery man, to shut in his dores and to keep his seruants within. Before eight of the clocke, Master Recorder [Rich. Brooke, Serjeant at Law] was sent to the Cardinal, with these opinions, who hearing the same, allowed the latter. And then the Recorder, and Sir Thomas More, late under-sheriffe of London, and now of the Kings Councell, came back againe to the Guild-hall, halfe an houre before nine of the clocke, and there shewed the pleasure of the Kings Councell: whereupon euery Alderman sent to his ward, that no man (after nine of the clocke) should stirre out of his house, but to keepe his dores shut, and his seruants within, until nine of the clocke in the morning.

“ After this commandement was giuen, in the euening, as Sir John Mundy, Alderman, came from his ward, hee found two young men in Cheape, playing at the Bucklers, and a great many of young men looking on them, for the command seemed to be scarcely published. He commanded them to leaue off: and because one of them asked him why, hee would have sent him to the Counter. But the Prentises resisted the Alderman, taking the yong man from him, and cried ‘ *Prentises, Prentises, Clubs, Clubs*: then out at euery dore came Clubs and other weapons, so that the Alderman was forced to flight: then more people arose out of euery quarter, and forth came Seruingmen, Watermen, Courtiers and other, so that by eleuen of the clocke there were in Cheape 6 or 700, and out of Paules Church-yard came about 300.

From all places they gathered together, and brake up the Counter, tooke out the Prisoners which had been committed thither by the L. Maior, for hurting the strangers: also they went to Newgate, and tooke out Studley and Bettes, committed thither for the like cause: the Maior and Sheriffes were present, and made Proclamation in the Kings name, but nothing was obeyed.

"Being thus gathered into seuerall heapes, they ran through S. Nicholas Shambles and at Saint Martins gate there met with them Sir Thomas More and other, desiring them to go to their homes. As they were thus entreating, and had almost perswaded the people to depart: they within Saint Martins threw out stones and bats,\* so that they hurt diuers honest persons, which were with Sir Thomas More, perswading the rebellious rout to cease. Insomuch as at length, one Nicholas Dennis, a Serieant at Armes, being there sore hurt, cried in a fury, Downe with them: and then all the vnruly persons ran to the doores and windowes of the houses within Saint Martins, and spoyled all that they found, and lefte fewe houses vnspoyled. After that, they ran into Cornehill, and so on to a house East of Leadenhall, called the Green-gate, where dwelt one Mewtas, a Piccard or Frenchman, within whose house dwelt diuers French-men, whom they likewise spoyled: and if they had found Mewtas, they would haue stricken off his head.†

\* And also "hot water," according to Hall's Chronicle, from which Stow's account is derived.

† Hall says, that Mewtas was "a greate bearer of Frenchemen, were they *pychpursses*, or howe euell disposicion soeuer they were of, and within hys gate, called *Greenegate*, dwelt Frenchmen that *halendred* *Worsted*, contrary to hys lawes."



"Some ran to Blanchapleton, and there brake vp the strangers houses, and spoyled them. Thus they continued till three a clocke in the morning, at which time they began to withdraw: but by the way they were taken by the Maior and other, and sent to the Tower, Newgate and Counters, to the number of 300. The Cardinall was aduertised by Sir Thomas Parre, whom in all haste he sent to Richmond, to informe the King: who immediately sent to vnderstand the state of the Citie, and was truely informed. Sir Roger Cholmeley Lieutenant of the Tower, during the time of this businesse, shot off certaine pieces of Ordnance against the Citie, but did no great hurt.† About fve of clocke in the morning, the Earles of Shrewsbery and Surrey, Thomas Dockery, L Prior of S. Iohns, George Neuell, Lord Aburgaueny, and other, came to London with such powers as they could make, so did the Innes of Court; but before they came, the businesse was done, as yee have heard.

"Then were the prisoners examined, and the Sermon of Doctor Bell called to remembrance, and he sent to the Tower. A Commission of Oyer and determiner was directed to the Duke of Norfolke, and other Lords, for punishment of this insurrection. The second of May, the Commissioners, with the Lord Maior, Aldermen and Justices, went to the Guild-Hall, where many of the offenders were endicted, whereupon they were ar-

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\* "But while this ruffling continued," are Hali's words, "Syr Richard Cholmeley, knight, Lieutenant of the Towre, no great frende to the citie, in a frantike fury losed certayn peces of ordinaunce, & shot into the citie, whiche did litle harme, howbeit his good wyl apered."

## LONDINIANA.

1, and pleaded not guilty, having day giuen them, till the fourth of May.\*

“ On which day, the Lord Maior, the Duke of Norfolk, the Earle of Surrey and other, came to sit in the Guild-Hall. The Duke of Norfolk entred the Citie with one thousand three hundred men, and the Prisoners were brought through the streets tyed in ropes, some men, some lads but of thirteene or foureteene yeeres old, to the number of 278. person. That day, Iohn Lincolne and diuers other were executed, and the next day thirteene were adiudged to be drawn, hanged, and quartered: For execution whereof, tenn payre of Gallowes were set up in diuers places of the Citie, as at Aldgate, Blanchapleton, Grasse-street, Leaden-hall, before either of the Counters, at Newgate, Saint Martins, at Aldersgate and Bishopsgate. And these Gallowes were set vpon wheelles, to be remooued from street to streete, and from dore to dore, wheras the Prisoners were to be executed.

“ On the seauenth of May, Iohn Lincolne, one Shirwin, and two brethren, named Betts, with diuers other were adiudged to dye.† They were on the hurdles drawne to the Standard in Cheape, and first was Lincolne executed: and as the other had the ropes about their neckes, there came a commandement from the King, to respit the execution, and then were the prisoners sent

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\* Hall states, that “ Proclamacions were made that no women shoulde come together to *table & talke*, but all men should kepe their wyues in their houses.”

† Lincoln told the Lords, his judges, that he meant well and had many times complained; and that if they knew the mischief occasioned to the realm by strangers, they would remedy it. Vide Hall's “ Chronicle.”



again to prison, and the armed men sent away out of the Citie.\*

“ On the thirteenth of May, the King came to Westminster-Hall, and with him the Lord Cardinall, the Dukes of Norfolke, and Suffolke, the Earles of Shrewsbury, Essex, Wiltshire, and Surrey, with many Lords and other of the Kings Councill; the Lord Maior of London, Aldermen and other chiefe Citizens, were there in their best lueries, by nine of the clocke in the morning. Then came in the prisoners, bound in ropes in a ranke one after another, in their shirtes, and euery one had a Halter about his necke, being in number 400. men, and eleuen women.

“ When they were thus come before the Kings presence, the Cardinall laid sore to the Maior and Aldermen their negligence, and to the prisoners he declared how iustly they had deserued to dye. Then all the prisoners together cryed to the King for mercy, and therewith the Lords besought his grace of pardon: at whose request, the King pardoned them all. The generall pardon being pronounced, all the Prisoners shouted at once, and caste their halters towards the rooffe of the Hall. The Prysoners being dismissed, the Gallowes were taken downe, and the Citizens tooke more heed to their seruants;

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\* This act of mercy, according to Stow's "Annals," p. 851, resulted from the solicitation of *three Queens*; namely, Queen Katharine, the King's consort; and Mary, Queen of France, and Margaret, Queen of Scots, the King's sisters, who were then in London, and "long time on their knees before the King, begged pardon" for the condemned criminals, which, at length, by the persuasion of Cardinal Wolsey, the King "graunted vnto them."

keeping, for ever after, as on that night, a stronge Watch in armour, in remembrance of *Euill May-Day*.\*

MAY POLE IN CORNHILL.—FANATICISM OF SIR STEPHEN, CURATE OF ST. CATHARINE CREE CHURCH.  
EXECUTION OF THE BAILIFF OF RUMFORD.

Geoffrey Chaucer speaking, says Stow, of "*a vaine boaster*," hath these words, in reference to the May Pole, or Shaft, which had long been accustomed to be set up in Cornhill :—

"Right well aloft, and high ye beare your head,  
The weather-cocke with flying, as he would kill;  
When ye be stuffed, bet of wine, than bread,  
Then looke ye, when your wombe doth fill,  
As ye would beare the great *Shaft of Corne-hill*.  
Lord! so merrily crowdeth then your croke,  
That all the street may heare your body cloke."

After the disturbance mentioned in the preceding article, the May-day pastimes of the Citizens, or as Stow expresses, the "great Mayings and May Games made by the governors and masters of this Citie, with triumphant setting up of the great Shaft, or principal May-pole, in Cornhill," were "not so freely used as before;"† and the shaft itself was not "raysed at any time since Evill May-day,—but laid along over the doores and vnder the pentises of one rowe of houses and Alley Gate, called of the Shaft, *Shaft-Alley* (being of the possessions of Rochester Bridge) in the ward of Lime-street."‡

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\* Stow's "Survey," pp. 153—157: edit. 1618.

† Ibid. p. 158.

‡ Ibid. p. 282.

Pennant, with his usual inattention, though referring both to Stow's "Survey," and Lord Herbert's "History of Henry VIII.," as authorities, inaccurately states; that this "unfortunate Shaft, or May Pole, gave rise to the insurrection of the apprentices, and the plundering of the foreigners," which gave origin to the name of Evil May Day.—That tumult, however, originated in circumstances altogether independent of the May Pole, as already detailed;—yet was this Shaft the cause of a kind of *civil, after dinner, broil*, in which it was first "mangled," and afterwards committed to the flames.

The Church of St. Andrew the Apostle, says Stow, in the ward of Aldgate, was known from other Churches of that name, by the addition of *Knape*, or *Vndershaft*, "because that of old time, euery yeere, on May day in the morning, it was vsed, that an high, or long Shaft, or May-pole, was set up there, in the midst of the streete, before the south dore of the sayd Church; which Shaft, when it was set on end, and fixed in the ground, was higher than the Church steeple."—

This Shaft, as mentioned above, was afterwards hung up, upon iron hooks, under "the pentises," of a row of neighbouring houses, where it remained undisturbed till the 3d year of Edward the Sixth, "when the plague of fanaticism began to scandalize the promoters of the Reformed religion,"—and a frantic zealot, called *Sir Stephen*, (who was curate of St. Catharine Cree, or Christ's Church) made it the subject of a discourse at Paul's Cross.

"He said there," says Stow, "that this Shaft was made an *Idoll*, by naming the Church of St. Andrew, with the addition of vnder that Shaft: hee perswaded therefore, that the names of Churches might be altered: Also, that the names of dayes in the weeke might be changed, the fish dayes to be kept any dayes, except Friday and Saturday, and the Lent any time saue onely betwixt Shrouetide and Easter. I heard his Sermon at Pauls Crosse, and I saw the effect that followed: for in the after-noon of that present Sunday, the neighbours, and Tenants to the sayd bridge, ouer whose doores the said Shaft had laine, after they had dined, to make themselues strong, gathered more helpe, and with great labour raising the Shaft from the hooks (whereon it had rested two and thirty yeeres) they sawed it in pieces, euerie man taking for his share, so much as had layne ouer his dore and stall, the length of his house, and they of the Alley, diuided amongst them so much as had laine ouer their Alley gate. Thus was this Idoll (as he, poor man, tearmed it), mangled, and after burned."\*

But a much heavier charge than the destruction of a May Pole, is alleged by Stow against this fanatic, whom he had often seen, preaching "out of an high Elme tree," in his own church-yard, and then entering the Church, "forsaking the altar," and singing "high masse, in English, upon a Tombe of the dead, towards the north."

Shortly after the Curate's *tirade* against the deposed Shaft, violent commotions were excited in many parts of the kingdom, in consequence of "a proclamation

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\* Stow's "Survey," p. 283.



for inclosures," and "divers parks and houses were pulled down by the common people." This led to the issuing of strict orders for the suppression of rumours, and several persons were executed, by martial law, who had, either inadvertently, or designedly, spoken on the subject, "as aiders of the foresaid rebels, or reporters of their doings."\*

Among others, "the Bayliffe of Rumford in Essex was one, a man very well beloued: he was early in the Morning of Mary Magdalens day (then kept holy day) brought by the Sheriffes of London, and the Knight Marshall, to the Well within Aldgate, there to be executed vpon a Jibit set vp that morning, where being on the Ladder, hee had words to this effect:

"Good people, I am come hither to dye, but know not for what offence, except for words by me spoken yester night to Sir Stephen, Curate and Preacher of this Parish, which were these. He asked me what newes in the Countrey? I answered, Heauy newes. Why, quoth he? It is said, quoth I, that many men bee vp in Essex, but thanks be to God all is in good quiet about vs: and this was all, as God be my Judge, &c. Upon these words of the Prisoner, Sir Stephen to auoide reproach of the people, left the Citie, and was neuer heard of since amongst them to my knowledge. I heard the words of the prisoner, for he was executed vpon the pauement of my doore, where I then kept house."†

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\* Stow's "Annals," p. 1005: edit. 1600.

† Stow's "Survey," p. 283.—It appears from Hall's "Funebriæ Floræ, The Downfall of May Games," published in 1660, that "the rude rabble" had set up a May Pole in Cheapside, giving "the Lord Mayor the trouble of seeing it, pulled down."

THE STRAND MAY POLE.—CONGREGATION OF CHARITY  
CHILDREN.—CHURCH OF ST. MARY LE STRAND.

“The MAY POLE is up,  
Now give me the cup,  
I'll drink to the garlands around it,  
But first unto those  
Whose hands did compose  
The glory of flow'rs that crown'd it.”

Puritanical Misanthropy, the offspring of gloom, ignorance, and superstition, but hypocritically assuming the garb of true piety, was especially scandalized at the raising of the *May Pole*, and at the holyday diversions associated with that act of congenial fellowship. Instead of offering thanksgivings of praise at the fountain of beneficence and love, the creed of Puritanism converted the pure essence of Religion into sanctimonious cant, depressed the mental energies by baseless fears, and shrouded the bright sunshine of existence with a cimmerian veil, wrought in the “valley of the shadow of death,” and steeped in the darkness of the grave.

One of the most severe of this race of splenetic fanatics was Stubbes, who, in his “Anatomy of Abuses,” carps at the most harmless pleasures, and pours forth his angry denunciations at almost every ancient custom connected with social amusements and jocular hilarity. His book, however, is still valuable, for it acquaints us with many things relating to the popular manners of remote times, which might elsewhere, be sought in vain. His account of “bring-

ing home the May" from the *woods*, contains the following information :—

"But their cheefest jewell they bring from thence is their Maie Poole, whiche they bring home with greate veneration, as thus. They have twentie or fourtie yoke of oxen, every oxe havyng a sweete nosegay of flowers tyed on the tippe of his hornes, and these oxen drawe home this Maie Poole, which is covered all over with flowers and hearbes, bounde rounde aboute with stringes, from the top to the bottome, and sometyme painted with variable colours, with twoo or three hundred men, women, and children followyng it, with greate devotion. And thus beyng reared up, with handkerchiefes and flagges streamyng on the toppe, they strawe the grounde aboute, binde greene boughes about it, sett up Sommer haules, Bowers, and Arbours hard by it: and then they fall to banquet and feast, to leape and daunce aboute it, as the Heathen people did at the dedication of their Idolles, whereof this is a perfect patterne, or rather the thyng itself."

Customs are continued for ages after their real origin has been forgotten, or, otherwise, so amalgamated with "baser matter" that no analysis can discover the primary germ. Thus, probably, it has fared with the practice of setting up the May Pole, although it may seem to bear relationship to one species of the corrupt worship of antiquity, to which an allusion only can now be made. In the middle ages, crowned with gay wreaths, and decorated with variegated festoons of blooming flowers, it was regarded as an emblem of the genial productiveness of Spring, and the sports and dances which accompanied the

festivity, were the emanations of gratitude for the blessings of returning vegetation and fruitfulness.

"It was the great object," says the compiler of that useful and amusing, but somewhat too garrulous "Guide to the year," the "Every Day Book,"—"with some of the more rigid among our early reformers, to suppress amusements, especially May-Poles; and these "Idols" of the people were got down as zeal grew fierce, and got up as it grew coole, till, after various ups and downs, these favourites of the populace were, by the Parliament, on the 6th of April, 1644, thus provided against: "The lords and commons do further order and ordain, that all and singular *May-poles*, that are or shall be erected, shall be taken down, and removed by the constables, boss-holders, tithing-men, petty constables, and churchwardens of the parishes, where the same be, and that no May-pole be hereafter set up, erected, or suffered to be set up within this kingdom of England, or dominion of Wales; the said officers to be fined five shillings weekly till the said May-poles be taken down."\*

Long previously to this Ordinance, such great interruption had been given to the May Games and *Sunday* diversions of the people, that James the First, on returning from Scotland through Lancashire, in 1615, judged it requisite to issue a Proclamation, forbidding any interference with the lawful Recreations of his subjects, either in "Dancing, Archery Vaulting, &c. or in having May Games, Whitson

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\* "Every Day Book," p. 556. A full account of the customs of May Day, both as anciently practised, and as still observed in different parts of England and Wales, will be found in that work.



Ales, and Morris Dances, and the setting up of May Poles, and other sports therewith used, so as the same be had in due and convenient time, without impediment or neglect of Divine Service." In the following year, that Proclamation was extended to all parts of the kingdom ; and it was again ordered to be enforced by Charles the First, (together with the observance of *Wakes*, or Feasts, on the anniversary dedication of Churches) by his letters mandatory, dated at Westminster, on the 18th of October, 1633. This command the King ordered to be promulgated by Episcopal authority, through all the Parish Churches of every Diocess, but it so greatly excited the displeasure of the Puritans, that they afterwards used it as an argument for expelling the Bishops from the House of Peers, and condemning Archbishop Laud.

There is an unauthenticated report current, that the *Strand May Pole* was set up in the place of an ancient Stone Cross, mentioned by Stow, by a blacksmith, named *John Clarges*, who resided in the Savoy, and was father of "Nan Clarges," the *quondam* mistress, and afterwards the wife of General Monck. That it was erected prior to 1634, appears certain, it being thus described in Pasquil's "*Palinodia*," which was published in that year.

" Fairely we marched on, till our approach  
Within the spacious passage of the Strand,  
Objected to our sight a *Summer Broach*,  
Y'cleap'd a May Pole, which, in all our land,  
No city, towne, nor streete, can parrallell,  
Nor can the lofty spire of Clarken-well,

Although we have the advantage of a rock,  
Pearch up more high his turning weather-cock.

“ Stay, quoth my Muse, and here behold a Signe  
Of harmlesse mirth and honest neighbourhood,  
Where all the parish did in one combine

To mount the rod of peace, and none withstood:  
When no capritious constables disturb them,  
Nor justice of the peace did seeke to curb them,  
Nor peevish puritan, in rayling sort,  
Nor over-wise church-warden, spoyl'd the sport.

“ Happy the age, and harmlesse were the dayes,  
(For then true love and amity was found,)

When every village did a May Pole raise,

And Whitson-ales and MAY-GAMES did abound:

And all the lusty yonkers, in a rout,

With merry lasses daunc'd the rod about,

Then Friendship to their banquets bid the guests,

And poore men far'd the better for their feasts.

“ The lords of castles, mannors, townes, and towers,

Rejoic'd when they beheld the farmers flourish,

And would come downe unto the summer-bowers

To see the country-gallants dance the Morrice.—

“ But since the SUMMER POLES were overthrowen,

And all good sports and merriments decay'd,

How times and men are chang'd, so well is knowne,

It were but labour lost if more were said.—

“ But I doe hope once more the day will come,

That you shall mount and pearch your cocks as high

As ere you did, and that the pipe and drum

Shall bid defiance to your enemy;

And that all fidlers, which in corners lurke,  
And have been almost starv'd for want of worke,  
Shall draw their crowds, and, at your exaltation,  
Play many a fit of merry recreation."—

At what time our "Summer Broach," as the Poet calls it, was taken down, does not appear, but it, unquestionably, could not long survive the Parliamentary Ordinance of 1644, even admitting it to have stood until then.—The Restoration of Charles the Second proved the signal for the restoration of May Poles, and on the very first May Day afterwards, a new and very lofty one was raised in the Strand, with great rejoicings and ceremony, of which the following very curious account is given in a rare tract, intituled, "*The Cities Loyalty Displayed*," published in 1661, 4to.

"Let me declare to you," says the triumphant narrator, "the manner in general of that stately cedar erected in the Strand, 134 foot high, commonly called the *May-Pole*, upon the cost of the parishioners there adjacent, and the gracious consent of his sacred Majesty with the illustrious Prince The Duke of York. This Tree was a most choice and remarkable piece; 'twas made below Bridge, and brought in two parts up to Scotland Yard near the King's Palace, and from thence it was conveyed, April 14th, to the Strand to be erected. It was brought with a streamer flourishing before it, Drums beating all the way and other sorts of musick; it was supposed to be so long, that Landsmen (as Carpenters) could not possibly raise it. Prince James the Duke of York, Lord High Admiral of England, commanded twelve seamen off aboard to come and officiate the business, whereupon they came and brought their cables, Pullies,

and other tacklins, with six great anchors : after this was brought three Crowns, bore by three men bare-headed and a streamer displaying all the way before them, Drums beating and other musick playing ; numerous multitudes of people thronging the streets, with great shouts and acclamations all day long. The May pole then being joyned together, and hoopt about with bands of iron, the crown and cane with the King's Arms richly gilded, was placed on the head of it, a large top like a Balcony was about the middle of it. This being done, the trumpets did sound, and in four hours space it was advanced upright, after which being established fast in the ground six drums did beat, and the trumpets did sound ; again great shouts and acclamations the people give, that it did ring throughout all the Strand. After that came a *Morice Dance* finely deckt, with purple scarfs, in their half-shirts, with a Tabor and Pipe, the ancient Musick, and danced round about the May-pole, and after that danced the rounds of their liberty. Upon the top of this famous standard is likewise set up a royal purple streamer, about the middle of it is placed four Crowns more, with the King's Arms likewise, there is also a garland set upon it of various colours of delicate rich favours, under which is to be placed three great Lanthorns, to remain for three honours ; that is, one for Prince James Duke of York, Ld High Admiral of England ; the other for the Vice Admiral ; and the third for the Rear Admiral ; these are to give light in dark nights and to continue so as long as the Pole stands, which will be a perpetual honour for seamen. It is placed as near hand as they could guess, in the very same pit where the former stood, but far more glorious, bigger and higher, than ever any one that stood before it ; and the seamen themselves do confess that it could not be built higher,

nor is there such a one in Europe beside, which highly doth please his Majesty and the illustrious Prince Duke of York. Little children did much rejoice, and ancient people did clap their hands, saying, "golden days began to appear." I question not but 'twill ring like melodious musick throughout every country in England, when they read this story exactly pen'd; let this satisfie for the glories of London that other loyal subjects may read what we here do see."

Shortly before the removal of this May Pole, her Majesty, Queen Anne, appointed a Public Thanksgiving for "the *Peace of Utrecht*," to take place on the 7th of July, 1713, on which day both Houses of Parliament went in Solemn Procession to St. Paul's Cathedral. On that occasion, the Charity Children of the Metropolis were congregated in the Strand, on the north side, in "a Machine," extending 620 feet in length, and having eight ranges of seats in breadth, ranged one above another. They were all new clothed, and amounted to nearly 4000 Boys and Girls, who, during the Procession, which lasted nearly three hours, sang the following Hymns, which had "been prepared in expectation of her Majesty's Royal presence."

*First Hymn.*

Lord, give the Queen thy saving health,  
Whose hope on Thee depends;  
Grant her increase of fame and wealth,  
With bliss that never ends.

Allelujah! Allelujah! &c.



For Her our fervent vows aspire,  
 Our Praises are address'd ;—  
 Thou hast fulfill'd her heart's desire,  
 And granted her request.

Allelujah, &c.

A *Nursing Mother* to thy Fold,  
 Long, long may she remain,  
 And then with joy Thy face behold  
 And with Thee ever reign.

Allelujah, &c.

*Second Hymn.*

Glory to God, who reigns on high,  
 Whom Saints and Angels praise ;  
 Who from His throne above the sky  
 The Sons of Men surveys,

Allelujah, &c.

Peace, His best gift, to Earth's return'd !  
 Long may it here remain :  
 As we too long its absence mourn'd,  
 Nor sigh'd to Heav'n in vain.

Allelujah, &c.

Good Will, fair Friendship (Heavenly guest)  
 And Joy, and Holy Love,  
 Make all Mankind completely bless'd  
 Resembling those above.

Allelujah, &c.

In a large two-sheet engraving of this Procession,  
 made by Vertue, from a drawing by himself, (the  
 plates of which now belong to the Society of Anti-

quaries,) the May pole is represented, together with the charity children, and all the buildings on the north side of the Strand, from beyond Little Drury Lane to the entrance into "Exeter 'Change." Many of the houses seen in the print are yet standing, although much altered; but the others, including *D'Oiley's Warehouse*, (which had a balcony before the first floor windows,) and was formerly called *Willoughby House*, have been rebuilt in the modern style. The cumbrous forms of the state carriages, with their low trailing bodies, are not a little remarkable. At the window of one of the carriages are the seals of the Lord Chancellor.\*

Malcolm says, that the old May Pole, "often mentioned as in a state of decay in various publications," was removed in 1713, and that "a new one" was "erected, July 4, opposite Somerset House, which had two gilt balls and a vane on the summit, decorated on rejoicing days with flags and garlands." †

There is, doubtless, some mistake in this passage,

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\* The annexed Print has been copied from Vertue's Engraving, but the English and Latin inscriptions (the substance of which is given in the text,) are omitted; as are likewise the festooned drapery and medal at the top of the original. The medal was struck in commemoration of the peace: on one side is a head of Queen Anne, with the legend *Anna D: G: Mag: Bri:*—On the other is Britannia holding an olive branch, with shipping; and men ploughing and sowing in the back ground: the legend is *Compositis. Veneranter. Armis. MDCCXIII.*

† "Londinium Redivivum," Vol. IV. p. 281.]

in respect to dates, for Vertue's print of the Promission on July 7th, 1713, shows the old May Pole in its original state, near Little Drury Lane, on a spot now covered by the west end of the church of St. Mary le Strand. Strype, also, who lived at the time, says, that "*the May Pole in the Strand*, being above 100 feet in height, and grown old and decayed, was, anno 1717, obtained of the parish by Sir Isaac Newton, Knt. and being taken down was carried away through the city, on a carriage of timber, unto Wanstead, in Essex,\* where, by permission of Sir Richard Child, Bart. afterwards Lord Castlemaine, given to the Rev. Mr. Pound, the Rector, it was erected in Wanstead Park, for the support of a vast Telescope, 125 feet in length, which had been presented by Monsieur Hugon, a French Astronomer, to the Royal Society, of which he was a member. Shortly afterwards, the following doggrel verses were affixed against this shaft.

“ Once I adorn'd the Strand,  
 But now have found  
 My way to *Pound*  
 In Baron Newton's Land.  
 Where my aspiring Head aloft is rear'd,  
 To observe the Motions of the *Æthereal* herd.  
 Here's sometimes rais'd a Machine by my side,  
 Thro' which is seen the sparkling Milky Tide:  
 Here oft I'm scented with a balmy Dew  
 A pleasing Blessing which the Strand ne'er knew.

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\* Strype's "Stow," B. iv. p. 104. In p. 106, Strype says, the May Pole was bought by Sir Isaac Newton, and carried through London to Wanstead, in April, 1718.





Brayley's

Londiniana



Engraved by J. G. Thompson. Published by J. G. Thompson, 10, St. Martin's Lane, London. Printed by J. G. Thompson, 10, St. Martin's Lane, London.

There stood I only to receive Abuse,  
But here converted to a nobler Use:  
So that with me all Passengers will say,  
I'm better far than when the *Pole of May*.\*

## CHURCH OF ST. MARY LE STRAND.

After the demolition of the old church of St. Mary le Strand, as mentioned in the account of Somerset House, the parishioners were obliged to join the congregations in the Savoy and other neighbouring districts, until the erection of the present church, under the commission for building fifty new churches, issued in Queen Anne's reign. This was the first so built, but it was made the subject of a particular act, passed in July, 1713, for "a new Church near the *May Pole* in the Strand." Part of the ground was purchased of John Walker, Esq. for 244*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.*, and the first stone was laid on the 25th of February, 1714: the steeple was completed in September, 1717, but the church was not consecrated till the 1st of January, 1723. The charge of erecting it amounted to 16,341*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*

The prominent situation of this building has occasioned it to be subjected to much severe criticism; not undeserved, probably, in respect to its merits as an architectural composition, but the architect him-

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\* Ibid. Malcolm states that the new May Pole was taken down in May, 1718, and then relates the same particulars as Strype has done respecting the removal of the Pole to Wanstead Park.

self is far less to blame than is generally imagined. He had the caprices of the Commissioners to consult, and it was their determination to spare no cost "to beautify it," on account of its being situated in such a very public place. Hence every part is loaded with a redundancy of ornaments, and the eye, having no repose, seeks in vain for that harmonious simplicity which conduces to elegance. The oblong plan of the steeple is, also, extremely objectionable, and, as Gwynn remarks, it forms "a confused jumble of rich parts, piled one upon another without any regard to the shape of the whole," and having the "additional fault" of appearing "to stand on the roof of the church."<sup>a</sup>

Gibbs, the architect of this building, says, that it was the first on which he was employed after his arrival from Italy.† He states, likewise, that it was originally intended to have had only a small campanile, or bell-tower, over the west end, and no steeple. Instead of the latter, a majestic column, 260 feet high, was to have been erected in honour of Queen Anne, at the distance of 80 feet from the west front of the church. On the top, the Queen's statue was to have been placed, and a great quantity of stone was brought to the spot for laying the foundations of the column, but after her Majesty's decease the design was relinquished, and the architect was ordered to erect a steeple in place of the

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\* "London and Westminster Improved," p. 46.

† Vide, his "Book of Architecture," p. vii.

campanile first proposed. "The building," continues Gibbs, being then advanced twenty feet above ground, and therefore admitting of no alteration from east to west, which was only fourteen feet, I was obliged to spread it from south to north, which makes the plan oblong, which otherwise should have been square."

The exterior of this edifice consists of two stories, or orders, an Ionic one below, and a Composite one above, the entablature of which is surmounted by a balustrade crowned by large urns.\* Within the intercolumniations of the lower story, the walls "being solid, to keep out noises from the street," are ornamental niches. With the latter, the windows of the upper story correspond in situation, and they are enriched by pilasters, pediments, (both angular and circular,) &c., but the entablature is too much broken into parts by those adornments. At the west end is a semicircular portico of the Ionic order, ascended by a flight of steps, and crowned by a flaming urn. A pediment, supported by Corinthian columns, ornaments the upper story of this front. The steeple is lofty, and consists of three receding stories, surmounted by a vane.

There is an air of much grandeur in the interior of this church, but its architectural character is too florid. The side walls display two ranges of pilasters, with their proper entablatures, the lower order being Corinthian, the upper order, Composite: the inter-

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\* During the Procession to proclaim Peace in 1802, a sad calamity occurred by one of these urns having been accidentally pushed down on the assembled multitude below: three persons were killed, and several others much hurt.

colonnations of the latter, contain semicircular headed windows and panels alternately, with capitals and enrichments complete. The ceiling is semi-oval, crowded with stuccoed ornaments, in lozenge-shaped and square compartments : at the sides small arches open over each window. The east end, or altar part, which is semicircular, is flanked with duplicated columns of the above order, supporting a pediment containing the royal arms of George I. : interiorly, it consists of a Corinthian story only, having tablets of the Decalogue, &c. within the central intercolonnations, and in the cove, or arch, of the ceiling, is the triangular symbol of the Trinity, glorified, with cherubim and other enrichments. The windows are hung with crimson drapery, and in the side intercolonnations are paintings of the Annunciation and the Passion, by Brown.

ANECDOTES OF GENERAL MONCK AND ANNE CLARGES.

—MONUMENT OF THE DUKES OF ALBEMARLE,  
IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

It was mentioned in a preceding article, that the raising of the Strand May Pole has been assigned to John Clarges, a blacksmith, whose daughter had the good fortune to become the wife of General Monck, afterwards Duke of Albemarle. The following singular circumstances respecting that alliance are related in the "Gentleman's Magazine," for the year 1793, as having appeared in evidence in the Court of King's Bench, on the 15th of November, 1700, during the trial of an action of trespass, between

William Sherwin, plaintiff, and Sir William Clarges, Bart. and others defendants.

“ The plaintiff, as heir and representative of Thomas Monk, Esq. elder brother of George, Duke of Albemarle, claimed the manor of Sutton, in the county of York, and other lands in Newton, Eaton Bridge, and Shipton, as heir at law to the said Duke, against the defendant, devisee under the will of Duke Christopher, his [the Duke's] only child, who died in 1688, *sine prole*. Upon this trial some very curious particulars came out respecting the family of Anne, wife of George, created Duke of Albemarle. It appeared that she was daughter of John Clarges, a farrier in the Savoy, and farrier to General Monk. In 1632 she was married in the church of St. Laurence Pountney to Thomas Ratford, son of Thomas Ratford, late a farrier, servant to Prince Charles, and resident in the Mews. She had a daughter, who was born in 1634, and died in 1638. Her husband and she ‘ lived at the Three Spanish Gipsies, in the New Exchange, and sold wash-balls, powder, gloves, and such things, and she taught girls plain work. About 1647, she, being a sempstress to Colonel Monk, used to carry him linen. In 1648, her father and mother died. In 1649, she and her husband ‘ fell out, and parted.’ But no certificate from any parish register appears reciting his burial. In 1652, she was married in the church of St. George, Southwark, to ‘ General George Monk ;’ and, in the following year, was delivered of a son, Christopher (afterwards the second and last Duke of Albemarle, above mentioned,) who ‘ was suckled by Honour Mills, who sold apples, herbs, oysters, &c.’ One of the plaintiff's witnesses swore, that ‘ a little before the sickness, Thomas Ratford demanded



were dead. A woman swore, that she saw  
day his wife (then called Duchess of A  
put into her coffin, which was after the  
Duke, her second husband, who died Jan  
And a third witness swore, that he saw I  
July, 1660. In opposition to this evide  
leged, that 'all along, during the lives of  
and Duke Christopher, this matter was ne  
ed,'—'that the latter was universally receiv  
of the former'—and that 'this matter has  
before tried at the bar of the King's B  
defendant had had three verdicts.'

A witness swore, that he owed Ratfor  
pounds, which 'he never demanded;'—and a  
'married a cousin of the Duke of Albema  
*told by his wife*, that Ratford died *five or*  
fore the Duke married.' Lord Chief Just  
the Jury, 'if you are certain that Duke  
was born while Thomas Ratford was livin  
find for the plaintiff. If you believe he w  
Ratford was dead, or that nothing appears  
of him after Duke George married his w



beth, in the north aisle : but their monuments (erected in pursuance of the will of Duke Christopher, stands against the back of the stalls, at the east end of the south aisle. It is composed of white and dove coloured marbles ; but though designed by Kent, and executed by Scheemakers, it possesses little merit. From an elevated basement, or pedestal, projecting circularly, rises a lofty rostral column, surmounted by the arms, supporters, and coronet of the deceased. This column is turned to the spectator nearly in a line with the diagonal of its capital, so that the prows of the Roman vessels, which appear to intersect the shaft, are shewn in full relief. On the left of the column, is an upright statue of General Monck, the first Duke, in plate armour, but without a helmet. A long cloak hangs loosely from his shoulders, and in his right hand is a baton ; he wears a cravat of point lace, and, below it, the Collar of the Order of the Garter. On the right is a mourning female, sitting, and leaning upon an oval medallion of Duke Christopher, who is also distinguished by a pendant George. The accessory ornaments are military weapons, grouped ; and palm-branches entwined by a riband. An inscription, on the lower part of the base, records the names of the executors, but there is no epitaph for either of the Dukes.

## THE BOOK OF SPORTS.

This is the appellation usually bestowed on a *Proclamation* of Charles the First, reciting a former *Proclamation* of King James, his father, for permitting

his subjects to have their accustomed *lawful Recreations* on *Sundays* and *Holidays*, which the Precious and Paritans of the day were then endeavouring to suppress. The great change that our National manners has undergone since the period of the Reformation, is scarcely in any thing more apparent than in our present mode of keeping the Sabbath, and it will excite surprise in many, to be made acquainted with the Sports formerly allowed, even by our Protestant Kings, to be exercised on that day. . . . The causes for this permission are stated in the Proclamation.

“ *By the King.*

“ Our dear Father, of blessed memory, in his return from Scotland, coming thro’ Lancashire, found that his subjects were debarred from lawful Recreations upon *Sundays*, after Evening-prayers ended, and upon Holydays ; And he prudently considered, that if these Times were taken from them, the meaner sort, who labour hard all the week, should have no Recreations at all to refresh their spirits. And after his return, he further saw, that his Loyal Subjects in all other parts of his Kingdom, did suffer in the same kind, tho’ perhaps not in the same degree ; and did therefore in his Princely Wisdom, publish a *Declaration* to all his loving Subjects, concerning *Lawful Sports* to be used at such times, which was printed and published by his Royal Commandment, in the year 1618, in the Tenour which hereafter followeth.

“ *By the King.*

“ Whereas vpon Our returne the last yeere out of Scot-

land, Wee did publish Our pleasure touching the recreations of Our people in those parts vnder Our hand: For some causes Us thereunto mooving, We have thought good to command these Our directions then giuen in *Lancashire* with a few words thereunto added, and most applicable to these parts of Our Realmes, to be published to all Our Subjects.

“*Whereas We did iustly, in Our Progresse through Lancashire*, rebuke some Puritanes and precise people, and tooke order that the like vnlawful cariage should not bee vsed by any of them hereafter, in the prohibiting and vnlawfull punishing of Our good people for vsing their lawfull Recreations, and honest exercises vpon Sundayes and other Holy dayes, after the afternoone Sermon or Service: Wee now find, that two sorts of people wherewith that Countrey is much infested, (Wee meane Papists and Puritanes) haue maliciously traduced and calumniated those Our iust and honourable proceedings. And therefore, lest Our reputation might vpon the one side (though innocently) haue some aspersion layd vpon it, and that vpon the other part, Our good people in that Countrey bee misled by the mistaking and misinterpretation of Our meaning: We haue therefore thought good hereby to cleare and make Our pleasure to bee manifested to all Our good People in those parts.

“It is true, that at Our first entry to this Crowne, and Kingdome, Wee were informed, and that too truly, that Our County of *Lancashire* abounded more in Popish Recusants than in any Countie of England, and thus hath stil continued since to Our great regret, with little amendment, saue that now of late, in Our last riding through Our said County, Wee find, both by the report of the Judges, and of the Bishop of that diocesse, that there is some amendment now daily beginning, which is no small contentment to Vs.

“The report of this growing amendment amongst them, made Vs the more sory, when with Our owne Eares Wee heard the generall complaint of Our people, that they were barred from all lawful Recreation, and exercise vpon the Sundayes afternoone, after the ending of all Diuine Seruice, which cannot but produce two euils: The one, the hindering of the conuersion of many, whom their Priests will take occasion hereby to vexe, perswading them that no honest mirth or recreation is lawful or tollerable in Our Religion, which cannot but breed a great discontentment in Our peoples hearts, especially of such as are peraduenture vpon the point of turning; The other inconuenience is, that this prohibition barreth the common and meaner sort of people from vsing such exercises as may make their bodies more able for Warre, when Wee or our Successors shall haue occasion to use them. And in place thereof sets vp filthy tiplings and drunkenesse, and breeds a number of idle and discontented speeches in their Ale-houses. For when shal the common people haue leaue to exercise, if not vpon the Sundayes and Holidayes, seeing they must apply their labour, and winne their liuing in all working dayes?

“Our expresse pleasure therefore is, that the Lawes of Our Kingdome, and Canons of our Church bee as well observed in that County, as in all other places of this Our Kingdom. And on the other part, that no lawful Recreation shall be barred to Our good People, which shall not tend to the breach of Our aforesaid Lawes, and Canons of Our Church: which to expresse more particularly, Our pleasure is, That the Bishop, and all other inferior Churchmen and Churchwardens, shall for their parts bee carefull and diligent, both to instruct the ignorant, and conuince and reforme them that are misled in religion, presenting them that will not conformance themselves, but obstinately stand out, to Our Iudges and Iur-



tices: Whom We likewise command to put the Law in due execution against them.

“*Our* pleasure likewise is, That the Bishop of that Diocesse take the like straight order with all the Puritans and Precisians within the same, either constraining them to conforme themselves, or to leaue the Countrey according to the Lawes of Our Kingdome, and Canons of Our Church, and so to strike equally on both hands, against the contemners of Our Authoritie, and aduersaries of Our Church. And as for Our good peoples lawfull Recreation, Our pleasure likewise is, That after the end of Diuine Seruice, Our good people be not disturbed, letted, or discouraged from any lawfull Recreation; Such as dauncing, either men or women, Archerie for men, leaping, vaulting, or any other such harmlesse Recreation, nor from hauing of May-Games, Whitson-Ales, and Morris-dances, and the setting vp of May-poles and other sports therewith vsed, so as the same be had in due and conuenient time, without impediment or neglect of Diuine Seruice: And that women shall haue leaue to carry rushes to the Church for the decoring of it, according to their old custome. But withall, We doe here accompt still as prohibited all vnlawfull games to be vsed vpon Sundayes only, as Beare and Bull-baitings, Interludes, and at all times in the meaner sort of People by Law prohibited, Bowling.

“And likewise, Wee barre from this benefit and libertie, all such knowne Recusants, either men or Women, as will abstaine from coming to Church or Diuine Seruice, being therefore vnworthy of any lawfull recreation after the said Seruice, that will not first come to the Church and serue God: Prohibiting in like sort the said Recreations to any that, though conforme in Religion, are not present in the Church at the Seruice of God, before

their going to the said recreations. Our pleasure likewise is, That they to whom it belongeth in Office, shall present and sharply punish all such as in abuse of this Our libertie, will use these exercises before the ends of all Divine Services for that day. And We likewise straightly command, that every person shall resort to his owne Parish Church to heare Divine Service, and each Parish by it selfe to use the said recreation after Divine Service. Prohibiting likewise any Offensive weapons to be carried or used in the said times of recreations. And Our pleasure is, That this Our Declaration shall be published by order from the Bishop of the Diocese, through all the Parish Churches, and that both Our Judges of Our Circuit, and Our Iustices of Our Peace, be informed thereof.

*" Given at our Mannour of Greenwich the four and twentieth day of May, in the sixteenth yeere of Our Raigne of England, France and Ireland, and of Scotland the one and fiftieth.*

God saue the King.

"Now, out of a like pious Care for the Service of God, and for the suppressing of any Humours that oppose Truth, and for the Ease, Comfort, and Recreation of our well-deserving People, we doe ratifie and publish this Our Blessed Father's Declaration: The rather, because of late, in some Counties of our Kingdom, we find, that under pretence of taking away Abuses, there hath been a general Forbidding, not onely of Ordinary Meetings, but of the Feasts of the Dedication of the Churches, commonly called *Wakes*. Now Our express Will and Pleasure is, that these Feasts, with other, shall be observed; and that our Justices of Peace, in their several visitions, shall look to it, both that all Disorders there be prevented and punished, and that all Neighbour-

hood and Freedom, with Manlike and Lawful Exercises be used. And We further command Our Justices of Assize, in their several Circuits, to see that no Man do trouble or molest any of Our Loyal and Dutiful People, in or for these Lawful Recreations, having first done their Duty to God, and continuing in Obedience to Us and Our Laws. And of this we command all Our Judges, Justices of the Peace, as well within Liberties, as without, Mayors, Bailiffs, Constables, and other Officers to take notice of, and to see observed as they tender Our Displeasure. And We further Will, that publication of this Our Command be made by Order from the Bishops through all Our Parish Churches of their several Dioceses respectively.

*“Given at Our Palace at Westminster the Eighteenth Day of October, in the ninth year of Our Reign.*

*God Save the King.”*

CANONBURY TOWER AND TAVERN.

The manor of Canonbury, at Islington, was, in the reign of Edward the Third, granted by Sir Ralph de Berners, to the Prior and Canons of St. Bartholomew's, in West Smithfield, who continued to possess it till the Dissolution, when it was surrendered to Henry the Eighth. Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, and John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, on whom it was afterwards successively bestowed by the crown, both perished on the scaffold, the former in 1540, and the latter in 1553. Queen Mary, in 1557, granted it to Thomas Lord Wentworth, who, in 1570, alienated it to the affluent Sir John Spencer, Knt. and Bart. who so greatly distinguished himself by his public spirit during his mayoralty in 1595. Elizabeth, his only

daughter and heiress, married William, second Lord Compton, who is traditionally said to have contrived her elopement from her father's house at Canonbury, in a *Baker's basket*. This was the spirited Lady, who, about the year 1617, wrote the remarkable letter to her husband, in which, after requiring an annuity of 2200*l.*; the like sum for her privy purse; 10,000*l.* for jewels; her debts to be paid, and horses, coaches, male and female attendants, &c. to be provided for her, she concludes by praying him, when he becomes an *Earl*, to "allow her 1000*l.* more than she now desires, with double attendance." These "*reasonable requests*," as her ladyship terms them, serve to prove the great wealth of the family, but whether they were granted or not is unknown. In August, 1618, Lord Compton was created Earl of Northampton, and from him the present owner of Canonbury, who is the ninth Earl, and first Marquess of Northampton, is lineally descended.

Whilst this estate was the property of the Priors of St. Bartholomew, they caused a spacious mansion to be erected here for their country residence, which nearly covered the entire site now occupied by Canonbury Place. It had, also, attached to it, a small park of about four acres, with large gardens, a fish pond, and various domestic offices. *Canonbury Tower*, which is of red brick, was, probably, erected soon after the time of Wm. Bolton, who was Prior from 1509 till 1532; but his device, or rebus, viz. a bird-bolt in a tun, appears in different parts of the walls connected with the Tower. From the leads of this building, which is



about seventeen feet square, and nearly sixty feet in height, is one of the most delightful panoramic scenes to be met with near London. The prospects include a vast extent of country, teeming with towns and villages, and finely diversified by hill and dale: that over the metropolis is particularly grand, and, in a clear day, the whole course of the river Thames may be traced as far as Gravesend, with the hills of Kent rising beyond, and all the intervening tract spotted by buildings, and enriched by cultivation. The salubrity of the air, and the proximity of the metropolis, renders Canonbury a very desirable place of residence, and in the summer season, the Tower building, which is seven stories high, is let out as a lodging-house. It contains twenty-three rooms, besides convenient closets and landing-places. Several persons of literary eminence have been residents here, as Dr. Ephraim Chambers, Dr. Goldsmith, and Mr. J. Newbury. In several of the contiguous houses there are remains of the old buildings; and particularly, two or three curiously ornamented chimney-pieces, and some stuccoed ceilings, of Queen Elizabeth's time.

*Canonbury Tavern*, now a respectable and well-known place of public entertainment and tea-gardens, was, in the middle of the last century, nothing more than an inconsiderable ale-house. It was afterwards taken by a Mr. James Lane, who had been a private soldier, and by him some considerable additions and improvements were made; but the present celebrity of this place was chiefly owing to the widow Sutton, who resided here from 1735 to 1808. Through the

attention and good management the trade rapidly increased; to keep pace with which, she built several new rooms, and laid out the bowling-green and terraces: the grounds are pleasant. Nearly the entire premises, which occupy about four acres, are situated within the old park wall of the Priory of St. Bartholomew; it forms a part, indeed, of the eastern side of the house: the ancient fish-pond, also, on the south side, is connected with the grounds. The Assembly-room, used also for dinner parties, &c. is spacious and well-proportioned. An Assembly was first established here in the year 1840.

ST. MARY'S, OR THE ROUND CHURCH, INNER TEMPLE.

Spenser's Red-cross Knight, in the "*Fairy Queen*," appears to have been "depicted" from a recollection of the dress and manners of the Knights Templars, by whom the *Round Church* in the Inner Temple was originally built.

"And on his breast a bloodie Cross he bore,  
The deare remembrance of his dying Lord,  
For whose sweete sake that glorious badge he wore,  
And dead, as living, ever him ador'd :—  
Upon his shield, the like was also scor'd,  
For soveraigne hope which in his helpe he had.  
Right faithful, true, he was in deede and word;  
But of his cheere did seem too solemne sad,  
Yet nothing did he dread, but ever was ydrad."

The Order of the Knights Templars was instituted about the year 1117, or 1118, and shortly afterwards came under the patronage of Pope Honorius, for the purpose of protecting Pilgrims in their passage to the

Holy Land, and of entertaining and defending them when there; as well as to protect the Sepulchre of Christ from all violation. They were, of course, a military Order, and were called *Templars*, says an Heraldic manuscript in the British Museum, "for that they were placed in a house adjoining or near to the Temple of Jerusalem, by vow and profession to bear and wage war against the Pagans and Infidels, and keep from spoil and profanation the sacred Sepulchre of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, attempted by Turks, Saracens, and Argarins, and other barbarous miscreants, pursuing with malice and hostility Christians, and infesting Palestine, or the Holy Land, with cruelty, homicide, and bloodshed." This fraternity was instituted by two *Crusaders*, Hugh de Paganis and Godfrey de St. Audomare, or St. Omer, who were, at first, joined by seven other persons only, but eventually, the brotherhood increased to such a degree, and became so renowned for valour, that the most illustrious nobility in Christendom deemed it an honour to be admitted into their Order. They bound themselves to chastity and obedience, according to the rules of the canons regular of St. Augustin.

About the beginning of King Stephen's reign, the Knights Templars established themselves in London, and they afterwards formed *Preceptories*, as their houses were called, in divers parts of the Kingdom. They first settled near *Old-bourne*, (Holborn) on the site of the present Southampton Buildings; where, upwards of a century ago, on pulling down certain old houses, some remains were discovered of their

original Temple, which was of a circular form, like the ancient part of the Church now under review.

In the reign of Henry the Second, they removed into a more magnificent structure, within the range of an extensive plot of ground, between Fleet Street and the river Thames, which their increased affluence had enabled them to purchase, and which, either then, or afterwards, was held of the King *in capite*, as part of the Honour of Leicester. This residence was distinguished by the appellation of the *New Temple*, and from the splendour in which the Knights lived, it attained to such eminence that Parliaments and general Councils were frequently held there. Henry the Third, the foreign Ambassadors, and the Nobility, were often feasted by the Knights, and Matthew Paris remarks, that, though they at first lived upon alms, "and were so poor that one horse served two of them (as was apparent from their seals) yet they suddenly waxed so insolent, that they disdained other Orders, and sorted themselves with Noblemen."

Ranulph Higden, in his "*Poly-Chronicon*," relates an anecdote of Richard Cœur de Lion, which perfectly accords with the character of the Knights Templars as given by Paris.—Richard, he says, having been told by a French priest, that "he had three daughters, namely, Pride, Covetousness, and Lchery, who would subject him to the wrath of God if he did not presently get quit of them," immediately replied, "that he would bestow them in marriage;—my eldest daughter, Pride, I give to the Knights Templars; to the Cistercians, Covetousness and my

third daughter, Letchery, I commit to the Prelates of the Church, who therein take most pleasure and felicity; and now you have my daughters bestowed amongst you."

The Master of the New Temple was first summoned to Parliament in the 49th of Henry the Third, and continued to sit amongst the Peers till the dissolution of the Order. He was lord paramount over all the Preceptories and Houses of the Knights in other parts of England, but he was, himself, subject to the Grand Master of the Order, whose residence was in the city of Paris.

As the renown of the Knights Templars became increased by their own valour, and their wealth by the gifts of divers Potentates, and the devotional benefactions of the pious, the fearful, and the credulous, their own arrogance and profligacy proportionately augmented, though certainly not to that extent of abandoned wickedness with which they were charged by their enemies. Their vices, however, were made the pretexts for a grievous prosecution against the Order, throughout all Christendom, but particularly in France, and they were accused of the perpetration of almost every kind of crime. Many of the Knights were committed to the flames, under false accusations, among whom was *James de Molai*, the Grand Master, who was burnt, or rather roasted alive, by a slow fire, in the year 1313, at Paris, on the very spot, which, in modern times, has been adorned with a statue of Henry IV. By the violence of torture, he had been previously constrained to confess



things to which he was an utter stranger; but, at the stake, he boldly retracted the extorted untruths, and asserted the general innocence of his brotherhood with his last breath. Their base persecutor, Pope Clement the Fifth, who was a Frenchman by birth, had been influenced to forward the proscription against them, for the purpose of gratifying the revenge and avarice of *Philip le Bel*, King of France, whom the Knights had mortally offended by furnishing arms and money to Pope Boniface the Eighth, during his war with him.\*

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\* The following singular passage relating to Pope Clement and the French King, occurs in Fuller's "*Holy Warre*," B. V. chap. i.—"A Templar being to be burned at Bourdeaux, and seeing the Pope and King Philip looking out at a window; cried unto them, 'Clement, thou cruel tyrant! seeing there is no higher amongst mortall men to whom I should appeal for my unjust death, I cite thee, together with King Philip, to the Tribunal of Christ, the just Judge who redeemed me, there both to appear within one yeere and a day; where I will lay open my cause, and justice shall be done without any by-respect.'

"Pope Clement and King Philip were, within the time prefixed, summoned by death to answer to God for what they had done. And though it is bad to be busie with God's secrets, yet an argument drawn from the event, especially when it goeth in company with others, as it is not much to be depended on, so is it not wholly to be neglected! Besides, King Philip missed of his expectation, and the morsel fell beside his mouth, for the Templars' lands, which were first granted to him as a portion for his youngest son, were afterwards, by the Council of Vienne, bestowed on the Knights Hospitallers."

Pope Clement died on the 21st of March, 1314, and King he month of November, in the same year,

The proceedings against the Templars had been commenced in 1307, and, on an appointed day, they were seized and imprisoned in great numbers throughout Europe; and the arrests were continued till they were nearly all in custody. From Rymer's "*Fœdera*," which contains many particulars relating to their imprisonment in England, it clearly appears that Edward the Second was inclined to favour them. In the above year, December the 4th, he wrote to the Kings of Portugal, Castile, Sicily, and Arragon, and, on December the 10th, to the Pope himself, not to believe the stories which were raised against the Knights; yet, on the arrival of the Pope's Bull shortly afterwards, he caused writs to be issued for attaching them in England, and, on the 26th of the same month, he sent a letter to the Pope, expressing his willingness to act against them.

The Pope's Bull was directed to Richard Winchelsey, Archbishop of Canterbury, and his Suffragans, and under that authority the Knights Templars of London were summoned before Ralph de Baldock, Bishop of London, to answer various charges of heresy, apostacy, idolatry, &c. and, although scarcely any evidence could be given of the verity of those accusations, the Knights, eventually, were dispossessed of all their property and privileges, and subjected to perpetual penance in different monasteries. William de la Moore, the Grand Prior, or Master, of England, was as earnest in defence of his Order as James de Molai had been, but happily his fate was not so calamitous; for no Templar was put to death

in England, nor was any torture employed to elicit a confession of presumed crimes.

In the year 1312, on the 6th of the nones of May (May the 2d.) the Order of the Knights Templars was provisionally suppressed by the Pope, in a private consistory; the Council of Vienne having previously declared, in opposition to the Pope's design, that so illustrious an Order ought not to be dissolved till the Grand Master and other Knights had been heard in its defence. But their ruin had been determined on, and their provisional suppression was soon enlarged into a permanent and final one. Part of their extensive possessions, which comprehended 16,000 manors and lordships in different countries, principally in France, was conferred upon other Orders, but chiefly upon the Knights Hospitallers: the remainder was seized by the respective Princes in whose dominions they were situated.

At the period of their suppression, the number of Knights Templars in England, Scotland, and Ireland, amounted to about 250. The Knights wore linen coifs and red caps close over them; shirts and stockings of twisted mail, a sopra vest, broad belts and swords: their outer habit was a white cloak reaching to the ground, embroidered with a red cross on the breast.

The Knights Templars built many of their *Basilicæ* on the general model of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, or of the Resurrection, at Jerusalem; and, whatever opinion may be entertained of the real origin of the *Round Churches* in this country, there can be



no hesitation in ascribing the erection of the Temple Church to that brotherhood.

Weever, in his "Funeral Monuments," on the credit, as he says, "of the British Story," refers to a tradition of the *Temple* having been one of those originally founded about the year of the world 4748, by Dunwallo Mulmutius, as a place of refuge and sanctuary for thieves and other offenders; and Dunwallo himself, with other British Kings, is reported to have been buried here. We cannot, however, from authentic history, trace this church to an earlier time than that of Henry the Second, in whose reign Heraclius, patriarch of Jerusalem, was entertained by the Knights Templars, whilst on a mission from Pope Lucius the Third to the King, in order to invite him to ascend the throne of Jerusalem.\*

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\* The entire scheme of this invitation appears to have been devised for the purpose of engaging King Henry's personal support in the Crusades, but the parliament firmly opposing the design, Heraclius quitted England in great dudgeon. In Fabian's "Chronicles," (p. 54: edit. 1559) there is a remarkable passage relating to the Patriarch, taken out of "a booke, in Frenche, of the wynnyng and losinge of the sayde Citie," (Jerusalem) "made by Peter Disroy." Henry's refusal to assume the cross himself made Heraclius so "discontented and comfortlesse," that the King followed him to the sea side, in hopes of abating his chagrin by "pleasaunt wordes," and "fayre speche." He could, however, make no impression on the anger of the Patriarch, who treated him with a full measure of the ecclesiastical insolence of that period, insomuch that the king was at last "amoved with his wordes, and saide vnto the Patriarke.

Whilst here, in the year 1185, he dedicated the Temple church, which most probably had been then newly built, to the honour of the Blessed Virgin, as stated in an ancient inscription in Saxon capital, that was sculptured in a half circle on stone, and placed over the entrance on the south-west side. The following, which is said to be an exact copy in respect to orthoepy and arrangement, was first published by Strype, from a transcript made about the reign of William the Third, by Mr. George Holmes, deputy keeper of the Tower records.\*

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' Though all the men of the lande were one bodie, and spake with one mouth, they durst not speake to me such wordes.' ' No wonder (sayd the Patriarke) for they love thine and not thee, That is to meane, they love thy goods temporal, and feare thee for loss of promociō, but they love not thy soule.' And when he had so sayde he offered his head to the King, saying, ' do by me right as thou diddest by Thomas Becket, for I had leaver to be slayne of thee then of the Sarasins. For thou art worse then any Sarasin, and thy people foloweth pray [prey] and not a man.' But the King kepte his patience, and sayde, ' I may not wend out of my land, for mine owne Sonnes wyll arise agaynst me when I were absent.' ' No wonder (sayd the Patriarke) for of the divill they come, and to the divill they shall,' and so departed from the kynge in greate ire."

\* During some repairs made in the church in the year 1695, the stone " which was hardly to be read before," was broken by the workmen and carried away. The Rev. S. Pegge, in his " Sylloge of Inscriptions," states that the "*Indulgence*" mentioned in the above lines was the earliest instance of the kind which he had met with.

✠ ANNO · AB · INCARNA  
 TIONE. DOMINI · M · C · L · X · X · V ·  
 DEDICATA · HEC · ECCLESIA · IN · HONO  
 RE · BETAE · MARIE · A · DÑO · ERACLIO · DEI · GRA  
 SÇE · RESVRECTIONIS · ECCLESIE · PATRI  
 ARCHA · IIII · IDUS · FEBRVARII · Q · E · ANNATIM ·  
 PETĒTIB<sup>n</sup> · DE · IIVNTA · S · PENITĒTIA · LX · DIES · IN-  
 DULSIT.

Stow, after mentioning the original dedication of this church by Heraclius in 1185, says, "this Temple was again dedicated, 1240, belike also newly re-edified then."\* But the state of the present fabric, when considered in connexion with the different styles of architecture in fashion at the above periods, will fully warrant a different conclusion; namely, that the western, or round part, was that which the Templars had consecrated by the patriarch, in order to give celebrity to their new foundation; and that the eastern part, to which, in fact, the other can only be regarded as a vestibule, was built afterwards, and dedicated, on its completion, in 1240. The Pointed style at the latter period was generally prevalent, and in that style the eastern part is built; but at the earlier period, 1185, it was most commonly intermixed with the circular, or Norman style, as in this vestibule.

This edifice was greatly endangered by fire in the conflagration of 1666, and again in 1695, when a considerable part of the Temple was destroyed. On

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\* "Survey of London," 754: edit. 1618.

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On occasion, it became necessary to repair the west side, which is now (September, 1825,) going a yet more substantial reparation, the buildings erected against it having been partly taken down, and the wall of the church new faced with stone. The interior underwent a general repair in 1711, at which time the ancient inscription recording the dedication of the Church by the patriarch Heraclius, was ordered to be removed, and it is now affixed over the west entrance.

To the architect of this building is particularly interesting, for though there is such a remarkable dissimilarity between the circular vestibule and the rectangular Church, there is great reason to believe that they were built from one original design. All the exterior walls, which are five feet in thickness, are strengthened by projecting buttresses. In the upright, the vestibule consists of two stories, the upper one being about half the diameter of the lower story, which measures fifty-eight feet across the area. The lower part of the upper story is surrounded by a series of semicircular arches, intersecting each other, and forming a blank arcade; behind which, and over the circular aisle, (if it may be so termed) there is a continued passage. The staircase leading to the latter is on the north-west side, and about half-way up, in the substance of the wall, is a small dark cell, most probably intended as a place of confinement. Over the arcade are six semicircular-headed windows. The clustered columns which support the roof, are each formed by four dis-

inct shafts, which are surrounded, near the middle, by a triplicated band, and have square-headed capitals ornamented in the Norman style. The principal entrance is directly from the west, but there is a smaller one on the south-west side: the former opens from an arched porch, and consists of a receding semicircular archway, having four columns on each side supporting archivolt mouldings, which, as well as the capitals and jambs, are ornamented with sculptured foliage, busts, and lozenges.

A ponderous organ-screen, of wainscot, erected in George the 1st's reign, separates the vestibule from the interior, which is neatly pewed, and has a very airy appearance. The nave is divided from the aisles by four clustered columns on each side, or rather single columns each wrought into the resemblance of four, supporting pointed arches. On each side are five windows, and at the east end are three others: all the windows, which are on a uniform plan, are composed of three high lance-headed divisions, but the central one is considerably more lofty than those at the sides. The altar part is handsomely fitted up, and exhibits the tables of the Decalogue, Belief, and Lord's Prayer.

Independently of the interest excited by its singular plan and curious architecture, this edifice has engaged great attention from the two very ancient sepulchral groups of Effigies, which lay within the circular area of the vestibule. They have generally been said to represent *Knights Templars*, but as only one of them, which had any immediate connexion with that order, has, hitherto, been histori-

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tified, there is certainly no sufficient cause attaching that appellation to the whole.

From the crowded and peculiar manner in which these memorials of departed greatness are arranged, it is evident that they have been brought from other situations; most probably from tombs which, at some remote period, have been destroyed. This conjecture is supported by the fact of an excavation having been made, during the repairs in 1811, under the northernmost group, for the purpose of discovering whether there was any vault or coffin beneath, but it was satisfactorily ascertained that there was not either.

These curious figures are greatly defaced and mutilated. Together with a kind of sarcophagus, formed *en dos-d'âne*, they have been disposed in two rows, five in each, between the north-eastern and south-eastern columns, and inclosed by iron railings. The effigies have been sculptured out of blocks of freestone, each two feet in thickness, and are laying on platforms of similar stone. They represent *Knights* armed cap-à-pie, in mail armour, with surcoats; one only is bare-headed, and wears a monk's cowl: their attitudes vary. Their shields are of the heater or Norman form, and one of them is so remarkably long that it extends from the shoulder to below the knee. Their heads, which, with a single exception, repose on cushions, are mostly in hoods of mail: two or three have flattish helmets over the mail, and one wears a kind of casque. Most of



their swords are broken, in consequence of which mutilation one of the Knights has been described as in the act of drawing a dagger, but with evident impropriety.

Five of the effigies are *cross-legged*, a position indicating that they were intended either for actual *Crusaders*, or for other Knights who had assumed the cross, and vowed to engage in the Holy War, as it was impiously called, against the Saracens in Palestine.

Gough, in his "*Sepulchral Monuments*," assigns the first figure in the southernmost group to *Geoffrey de Magnaville*, who was created Earl of Essex by King Stephen, and afterwards augmented his family arms, which were quarterly, or and gules, with an escarbuncle,—a charge that is still apparent on his shield. He was mortally wounded in besieging the Castle at Burwell, in Cambridgeshire, whilst in rebellion against the King, and he died in October, 1148. His body was arrayed by some Knights Templars in the habit of their order, and they conveyed it to the Old Temple, near Holborn, but as he had died whilst under sentence of excommunication, they could not bury it, and after being enveloped in lead, it was, in consequence, deposited in a crooked tree in their orchard. He was afterwards absolved by the Pope, "it being proved that he expressed great penitence in his last moments;" and his remains were interred in the Old Temple, from which they were subsequently removed to this church. The second figure is that of the famous *William le*

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chell, or Marshall, first Earl of Pembroke, dying in April 1219, was buried in this edifice. His feet rest on a lion; and a lion rampant, forming a part of his armorial bearing, may yet be traced on his shield. The third figure is supposed, by Weever, to represent *Robert Ros*, a Templar, "*quondam visitator generalis Ordinis milicie Templi in Anglia et in Francia et in Italia*," who died about the year 1245; but Gough, on the authority of Bishop Tanner, assigns this figure to the second Lord Ros, surnamed *Fursan*, who gave the manor of Ribston, in Yorkshire, to the Knights Templars, and having become a Knight himself, was buried in the Temple Church in the 11th of Henry the Third, anno 1226. The fourth figure is that of William Marshall, 2d Earl of Pembroke, who, dying in April 1230, was interred near his father. The last, or coffin-shaped memorial, has been assigned to *William Plantagenet*, 4th son of Henry the Third, who died in his infancy, and was buried here in the year 1256; yet it is by no means probable that a full-sized monument of this form should have been prepared for a mere child.

Not a single figure in the northernmost group can be decidedly appropriated, except, perhaps, the fifth, which is cross-legged, and may be that of *Gilbert Marshall*, 3d Earl of Pembroke, whose remains were deposited near those of his father, in this edifice. He had been bred to the Church, but though unskilled in chivalric exercises, his gallant spirit led him to engage in a Tournament near Ware, in June, 1241, when he was thrown by an unruly courser, and mortally wounded.



Camden says, that "the statues of William, and his sons William and Gilbert, all Marshalls of England, and Earls of Pembroke, are still to be seen in this Temple, *cross-legged*; as were all who at that time engaged in the Crusades, or as the phrase was, *took up the cross* :"—"On one of the tombs," he continues, "I have read this inscription, in letters almost effaced, '*Comes Penbrochiæ*,' and at the side, '*Miles eram Martis. Mars multos vicerat armis*.'"—The first Knight in this group is represented with a leopard at his feet, the head of which is pierced by his sword. The fourth Knight is in a very peculiar, but spirited, attitude, as if trampling upon a dragon; most probably in allegorical reference to the Christian's triumph over Satan.

Another ancient figure, now lying upon a plain tomb on the south side of the chancel, represents *Sylvester de Everdon*, Bishop of Carlisle, who was interred in this church in 1255: it is pontifically

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\* Pennant says, that the "being represented cross-legged is not always a proof of the deceased having had the merit of having been a Crusader, or having made a pilgrimage to the Holy Sepulchre. I have seen, at Milton, in Yorkshire, two figures of the Sherbornes thus represented; (one died in 1629, the other in 1689) who I verily believe could never had any more than a wish to enter the Holy Land." "*London*," p. 167. Numerous other instances could be given of persons being represented cross-legged, who were never in Palestine, nor ever made a vow to go there; and particularly, one of the *Carews*, (temp. Queen Eliz.) in Exeter Cathedral, in the chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, at the extremity of the north aisle.

mitred and habited, with a crozier on the left arm, and the right hand in the customary attitude of benediction. At the time of the repairs here, in 1811, the tomb was opened, and an entire skeleton was found within a leaden envelope, placed in a stone chest, or coffin, in which was a circular cavity to admit the head. Many pieces of a staff, or crozier, and fragments of garments, were also remaining; but what is most remarkable is, that at the feet of the skeleton were some portions of the skull, and other bones, of a mere infant!—In all ages, an unnecessary and rude violation of the tomb, has been regarded as a species of barbarism, and however antiquarian research may have authorized the opening of Egyptian cemeteries and ancient barrows, for the purpose of gleaning an imperfect knowledge of the arts and customs of remote eras, there is no excuse for raking among the ashes of the dead from sheer motives of impertinent curiosity. In this instance, the reprehensible intruders, forgetful of their own frail mortality, had the very *dust in the coffin* “carefully sifted,” in the expectation of meeting with “an episcopal ring,”\*—but without success, and from that, and other circumstances, it was presumed that this sepulchre had been previously violated.

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\* Vide Jekyll's “Facts and Observations relating to the Temple Church,” small folio, 1812. This learned benchman was of opinion (with others) that the above tomb might have been erected for the Patriarch Heraclius, who died at Acre, in 1191; there is not, however, the least valid authority to warrant that supposition.

Besides the monuments already described, there are several others of much interest in this Church, as well as many inscriptions for persons of talent and notoriety; these, as may well be supposed, are chiefly in commemoration of the Lawyers and professional men who have been connected with the Inner and Middle Temples. The more ancient inscriptions are recorded in Dugdale's "*Origines Juridicales*," and many others are inserted in Strype's *Stow*. One of the last that was placed here, commemorates the late *Lord Chancellor Thurlow*, who died in 1806, and is represented by a fine Bust in white marble, executed by Rossi. In the north aisle is the recumbent effigy of the learned *Plowden*, who was treasurer of this Society, in 1572, and died in 1584; this figure has been recently re-painted in the style of former ages.

Against the east wall is an inscription for *Anne Littleton*, wife of Edward Littleton, of the Inner Temple, Esq. and grand-daughter of Sir Thomas Bromley, Knt. Lord Chancellor; she died in 1623, The following epitaph on this Lady is given by Strype:

Here She lies, whose spotless fame  
Invites a stone to learn her name.  
The rigid *Spartan* that deny'd  
An Epitaph to all that dy'd  
Unless for War or Chastity,  
Would here vouchsafe an Elegy.  
She dy'd a Wife, but yet her Mind,  
Beyond Virginity refin'd,  
From lawless fire remain'd as free  
As now from heat her ashes be.

Her Husband, yet without a Sin,  
Was not a Stranger, but her Kin ;  
That her chaste Love might seem none other,  
Unto a Husband, than a Brother.  
Keep well this Pawn thou Marble Chest,  
Till it be call'd for let it rest ;  
For while this Jewel here is set  
The Grave is but a Cabinet.

HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS OF THE  
INNER AND MIDDLE TEMPLES.

At the time of the suppression of the Order of the Knights Templars, in the reign of Edward the Second, the number of Knights in England, Scotland, and Ireland, amounted to about 250. Their possessions in England were seized by the King, who, in the year 1314, granted the Temple in Fleet Street, and its appurtenances, to Aymer, or Audomar de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, by the description of "the whole place and house called the New Temple, at London, and the ground called Fiquet's Croft, and all the tenements and rents, with the appurtenances, that belonged to the Templars in the city and suburbs of London ; and the land called Flete Croft, part of the possessions of the said Temple."—About two years afterwards, the King, having otherwise satisfied the claims of the above Earl, re-granted the premises to his uncle, Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, on whose attainder they reverted to the crown. In the 17th of the same reign, all the unappropriated estates of the Knights Templars in England were, in compliance with the injunctions of the second Council, assembled

at Vienna, in 1324, granted by the King and Parliament to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem; whose Order had been instituted for nearly similar purposes to that of the Templars, and was then held in very high repute, in consequence of the extraordinary valour which the Knights had displayed in expelling the Turks from the Isle of Rhodes.

The Knights Hospitallers had been settled in England in the reign of Henry the First, and had a large establishment at Clerkenwell, including the spacious Church of St. John, and its extensive precincts. Shortly after the above grant, the Prior and his brethren were compelled by undue influence, to convey the New Temple and its appurtenances to Hugh le Despencer, the younger, but on his attainder and execution they reverted to the crown. Edward the Third, in his 2nd year, granted the custody and revenues of the Temple possessions to William de Langford, for ten years, at an annual rent of 24l. but the next year, "the Church and places sanctified and dedicated to God," were restored to the Knights Hospitallers, "by reason whereof William Langford was abated 12l. 4s. 1d. of his said rent." After Langford's interest had expired, the King in his 12th year, restored the whole of the Temple property to the "Priors and Friars of the said Hospital of St. John, for 100l. promised by the Prior towards his expedition into France."

Some years afterwards, the Knights Hospitallers granted a lease of the Temple and its appurtenances for an annual rent of 10l. to "a Society of Students

the Common Lawe," who removed from Thavies Inn, in Holborn. The members, having greatly increased in number, formed themselves, early in the reign of Richard the Second, into two Societies, namely, of the *Inner Temple*, and of the *Middle Temple*,—yet still retaining a general interest in the premises. About the same period, anno 1381, according to Stow, the insurgents under Wat Tyler, "destroyed and plucked downe the houses and lodgings of this Temple, tooke out of the Church the bookes and records that were in hutches, of the Apprentices [students] of the law, carried them into the streetes, and burnt them: the house they spoiled and burnt, for wrath that they bare Sir Robert Halles, Lord Prior of St. John's," at Clerkenwell.

After the dissolution of the Order of the Knights Hospitallers, in the 32nd of Henry the Eighth, the Temple reverted to the Crown, but it was still continued to be held on lease by the Law professors till the time of James the First. That sovereign, by his Letters Patent dated at Westminster, in his 6th year, (August the 13th,) granted the whole premises, by the description of "*Hospitalia et Capitalia Messuagia cognita per nomen de Inner Temple, sive Novi Templi*," &c. to Sir Julius Cæsar, Knt., and the treasurers, benchers, and others of this House, and their Assigns for ever, for the reception, lodging, and education of the Professors and Students of the Laws of this Realm," at a rent of 10l. annually, from each of the above Societies.

It must be remarked, that the original possessions

of the Knights Templars, on this spot, extended from White Friars to Essex Street, but after their demesne was seized by Edward the Second, about one-third part, called the *Outer*, or *Outward Temple*, that is the division extending westward to Essex Street, was granted by the King to Walter Stapleton, Bishop of Exeter, and becoming his *Inn*, has altogether descended in a different manner from that of the Inner and Middle Temples.

Except the Church (which has been described in the preceding article) not any portion remains of the edifices belonging to the Knights Templars. The present Temple, which, independently of the Halls and Libraries, consists principally of squares, courts, and rows of brick houses and offices, has been almost wholly erected since the reign of Queen Elizabeth ; but, until a very recent period, not any alterations nor particular improvements had been made here for upwards of a century past. This will be exemplified by the annexed print, which exhibits a bird's-eye view of the Temple Buildings, as they appeared in the year 1720, when seen from an elevation over the river Thames.

In the Inner Temple, improvements upon an extensive scale are now in progress, under the direction of that eminent architect, Robert Smirke, Esq. whose late renovation of the decayed parts of the Temple Church (as noticed in page 282) is deserving of great praise. The following inscription relating to it, has been recently sculptured on the south side of the round part :

“HUIUSCE . ÆDIS . SACRÆ.  
 PARTEM . AUSTRALEM . SIBI PROPRIAM.  
 RESTITUI . CURAVIT.  
 INTERIORIS . TEMPLI . HOSPITIUM.  
 JOHANNÉ . GURNEY . ARMIGERO.  
 THESAURARIO.  
 MDCCCXXVII.

The *Inner Temple Hall* was founded in Edward the Third's reign, and some old stone arches in the adjoining offices, westward, may probably be of that period, but the Hall itself was rebuilt after the fire in 1678: the present entrance was new built in 1816. This apartment, which is at present far too small for the accommodation of the increased number of members, has a high roof supported by pointed arches of timber: numerous small shields of arms surround it of the successive treasurers (or readers) of this Society; and at the west end, in the wall behind the screen, within elevated niches, are three full-sized statues, the middle one, apparently, of a knight Templar, and the others Sovereigns. Here are large whole length portraits of the Judges Littleton and Coke, King William and Queen Mary, and Queen Anne. In the *Parliament-chamber* are portraits of Phillip Neve, Esq. ob. 1706: Sir Thos. Twisden, Knt., and Bart., Justice of the King's Bench in 1660, a small whole length sitting: Sir Martin Wright, Knt. also a Judge in the same court, 1740: Sir Simon Harcourt, Lord Chancellor in 1713: George the Second, and Queen Caroline. In an adjoining room are half lengths of ch, Earl of Nottingham, Lord Chancellor in 1675; Richard West, Esq., who became Lord Chancellor of Ireland in 1725.



The *Library*, which fronts the gardens, was rebuilt in 1819. It is very neatly fitted up, and surrounded by a gallery. Over the entrance is a small head of the learned William Pettyt, its founder. The collection of books and manuscripts is valuable, and consists of upwards of 12,000 volumes; and being still in a state of progressive increase, an additional apartment will be allotted to receive them, in the new range of stone-fronted buildings, now in progress along the Terrace, eastward; all the old buildings between the latter and Tanfield Court having been recently pulled down.\* It is contemplated, as the leases fall in, and the chambers revert to the Society, to render the rebuilding and improvements general.

The *Middle Temple Hall* is a noble edifice of Queen Elizabeth's reign, but from some recent repairs has a more modern air than would be expected from its age. It was begun in the year 1562, and finished in 1572, "Mr. Edmund Plowden" as Dugdale informs us, "being constituted Treasurer for that work." In the east window is the date 1570. This structure, which is principally of brick, is elevated upon strong vaulted arches, strengthened by buttresses with stone groins, and embattled. The interior has a striking effect, as well from its immense oaken roof (which is one of the most scientifically-constructed of its kind in England,) as from its great extent, ornamented windows, and very elaborately-carved *Screen* and

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\* The Sun-dial, with its curious admonitory motto, "*Gone about your Business*," had been previously obliterated.

## LONDINIANA.

sic gallery. Dugdale, under the date of the 17th Queen Elizabeth, anno 1575, says "the new screen in the Hall was made: towards which every Master of the Bench was assessed at 20s.; every Master of the Utter-Bar, Officer, and common Attorney at 10s., and each person else of the Society at 6s. 8d.\*

In respect to size and floridness of decoration this Screen is probably unique. It is partly of the Tuscan and partly of the Ionic order; consisting, longitudinally, of five divisions, two of which contain arched entrances from a wide passage at the east end. In the upright, it consists of two divisions, crowned by an entablature. Caryatides, male and female; grotesque figures, and small statues in enriched niches, with carvings of fruit, flowers, pierced arches, and pannel-work, are all combined in this curious example of ancient art.

Near the middle of this apartment, under the lantern of the roof, (which, as in all our ancient halls, was devised to give issue to the smoke,) is a large stone hearth, with a circular iron grate for the consumption of charcoal; and at the upper end is the benchers' *dining table*: this is constructed of oak, and is three feet wide, and thirty feet in length; the top consists of four planks only, (most probably from one and the same tree) there being no joint in its longitudinal direction.

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\* *Origines Juridicales*," p. 188. This wholly refutes the ridiculous tale of the Screen having been formed of the spoils of the Spanish Armada, defeated in 1588.

Within the pannels of the wainscotting (which has an enriched Tuscan cornice, and reaches as high as the base of the windows), are numerous shields emblazoned with the arms of the successive treasurers of this Society. The windows, also, are amply embellished with shields of arms, in stained and painted glass, of its most eminent members, as well as of many illustrious characters of Queen Elizabeth's reign : in the fine bay window towards the south, the armorial and other enrichments are of superior excellence. Several large pictures of different sovereigns are suspended against the west wall, and particularly one (the central piece) of *Charles the First*, on horseback, passing through an arch, attended by an equerry, Mons. de St. Antoine, who is carrying his helmet. This fine painting may, probably, be regarded as a duplicate by the artist himself, of the similar picture at Kensington, by Vandyke, which has been engraved by Lombart. The other portraits are of Charles the Second, James the Second, William the Third, Queen Anne, and George the Second. A curious old painting, on pannel, of the Judgment of Solomon, is likewise preserved here.

Adjoining to the hall, in Garden Court, is the new Library of this Society, which was built by Mr. Hakewell, architect, between the years 1822 and 1824 ; and is a small neat edifice of brick. This Library was founded under a bequest from Robert Ashley, Esq. in 1641.

The *Fountain* still continues to animate the small bason into which it plays, at the west end of the Hall Court ; the court itself has been new paved &

otherwise improved within the last three or four years. On the south, a flight of steps leads to the *Garden* court; in which garden is a short avenue of fine lime trees. The *Inner Temple Garden* occupies an extensive area between the terrace and the river Thames, along the bank of which there is an extremely pleasant promenade.\*

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\* Shakspeare, in a beautiful scene in the first part of King Henry VI. (act ii. s. iv.) has immortalized the Temple Garden as the place where the badges of the *red* and *white* roses, those baleful cognizances of the Houses of York and Lancaster, had their origin, and "under which the rival partizans of each line arranged themselves in the fatal quarrel that caused such torrents of blood to flow." The Earls of Somerset, Suffolk, and Warwick; Richard Plantagenet, nephew and heir of Edmund Mortimer, with Vernon and another lawyer, are the characters introduced. Suffolk says

"Within the Temple Hall we were too loud;  
The garden here is more convenient."—

Plantagenet plucks a white rose and Somerset a red one: this example is followed by their respective friends, and after a threatening altercation, Warwick, speaking to Plantagenet, says

—— "In signal of my love to thee,  
Will I upon thy party wear this rose:  
And here I prophecy,—This brawl to day,  
Grown to this faction in the Temple Garden,  
Shall send, between the red rose and the white,  
A thousand souls to death and deadly night.

Whether Shakspeare had any historical grounds for giving this locality to the quarrel has not been discovered; but that he had traditionary authority appears evident, as in the same

From a passage in "*Hudibras*" (as well as from other poems of the 17th century) it appears that the Temple was formerly as notorious for its marts of common-bail and affidavit-men, as the purliens of Serjeant's Inn are at the present day; and even that the Church itself was not free from this species of profanation. When *Hudibras* consults the lawyer upon the means of obtaining the widow, he is advised, among other modes of entrapping her, to

"Retain all sorts of witnesses  
That ply i' th' *Temples*, *under trees* ;  
Or walk the round with *knights o' th' posts*,  
Among the cross-legged knights, their hosts ;  
Or wait for customers, between  
The *pillar-rows* in Lincoln's Inn :—  
Where Vouchers, Forgers, Common-bail,  
And Affidavit-men, ne'er fail  
T' expose to sale all *sorts of oaths*,  
According to their *ears* and *cloaths*.  
Their only *necessary tools*  
Besides the Gospel, and their Souls."

Dugdale says, "Item, they (the lawyers) have no place to walk in, and talk and confer their learnings, but the *Church* ; which place all the term-times hath in it no more quietness than the Pervise of Paules,

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play, and following scene, the first keeper, in reply to the dying Mortimer, says

"Richard Plantagenet, my Lord, will come :  
We sent unto the *Temple*, to his *chamber* ;  
And answer was return'd that he will come."

by occasion of the confluence\* and concourse of such as are suitors in the law."

The entrance from Fleet-street to the Inner Temple, is by a heavy sculptured archway, erected in 1611, at the expense of John Benet, Esq. the King's Serjeant. Above it and adjoining, is a large house of the same period, as appears by its façade, which is ornamented with pilasters, scroll-work, &c.† among which is a plume of feathers in compliment to Henry, Prince of Wales, who was then held in high favour by the nation. The *Middle Temple Gate* was constructed by Sir Christopher Wren, at the expense of the Society, between the years 1684 and 1688. It has a handsome frontispiece of brick-work, enriched with stone pilasters of the Ionic Order, supporting an entablature and pediment, within which, in a round, are the words, *Surrexit impens, Soc. M. Templi, MDCLXXXIV.*

#### RIVER THAMES.—THE FOLLY.

In the reign of Charles II. there was a floating House of Entertainment on the River Thames, between London and Westminster, called the *Folly*; which was interiorly divided into sundry apartments, and had chimney turrets and a balustraded platform at the top. This had originally been devised as a Musical Summer-House, and it was resorted to by persons of quality both for refreshment and pleasure. "Queen Mary, with some of her courtiers, had once

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\* "Origines Juridiciales," p. 195.

† Mrs. Salmon's *Wax-work* was formerly exhibited in this house.





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LAMBETH PALACE, FROM WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.

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the curiosity to visit it ; but it sunk into a receptacle for companies of loose and disorderly people, for the purposes of drinking and promiscuous dancing ; till, at length, becoming scandalous, the building was suffered to decay, and the materials became firewood." According to the facetious Tom Brown, who notices it as a whimsical piece of architecture, its character was at all times equivocal ; and in the end degenerated into "a confused scene of folly, madness, and debauchery."—"The Ladies of the town," he says, "overstocked the place with such an inundation of harlotry, that dash'd the female Quality out of countenance, and made them seek more retir'd Conveniency," by which means, "the Mercenaries entirely possessed themselves of this moveable mansion."\* In the view of Somerset House, from the river, given in the present volume, the Folly is represented as at anchor opposite to the gardens of that building.

## LAMBETH PALACE.

The manor of North Lambeth, which, in the Saxon times, was an ancient demesne of the crown, was granted to the See of Rochester by the Countess Goda† (sister of King Edward the Confessor) and

\* Vide Brown's "Works, Serious and Comical," vol. iii. p. 327. We dare not follow him in his visit to the interior.

† From a list of benefactions to the Cathedral of Rochester, printed in Thorpe's "*Registrum Roffense*," p. 119 ; we cannot doubt but that the above Lady had a mansion here, as the record particularizes some ornaments belonging to the Countess which had been found at Lambeth by Ralph, the first keeper (custos) of the manor there, and by him conveyed to Rochester.

## LONDINIANA.

Eustace, Earl of Boulogne, her second husband, but the patronage of the church was withheld. Whilst it belonged to that See, it was occupied as a grange or farm, and a small Chapel was built for the use of the resident monks.

After a temporary dispossession in the early years of the Norman Dynasty, this manor, which had been attached to St. Mary's, or Lambeth, Church, was given back to the See of Rochester, by William the Conqueror, together with the Church itself; and the charter of that monarch was confirmed by his successor William Rufus.\*

In the year 1189, Gilbert de Glanville, Bishop of Rochester, (at the instance of Richard Cœur de Lion), exchanged his Court (*curia*) at Lambeth, on the Thames, together with twenty-four acres, and one perch of his demesne *without* the court, with Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, for other lands, &c. in the Isle of Grain. Baldwin had commenced a College for secular Canons, at Hackington, near Canterbury, but the jealousy of the Monks of Canterbury, and their influence with Pope Urban III., counteracted his designs, and he was obliged to demolish the buildings which he had raised. He then negotiated the above exchange, for the purpose of establishing his intended foundation at Lambeth, and having transported by water, the materials which he had prepared, immediately began a Collegiate church on this estate;

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\* Copies of both grants have been given in Thorpe's "*Registrum Roffense*," pp. 459 and 383.

but dying before its completion, Pope Celestine, the successor of Urban, took advantage of the vacancy in the See to order the Bishop of Bath, with the Abbots of Reading and Waltham, "to see that it was forthwith pulled down;" and it was accordingly demolished, according to Gervase "by the mob," the feelings of the populace having been strongly excited by the disputes respecting this foundation.

Archbishop Hubert Walter, the next successor, except one, to Baldwin, with a view of still carrying the intentions of the latter into effect, procured in the year 1197, a grant of the entire manor of Lambeth from Bishop Glanville, in exchange for that of Darent, in Kent, and other premises; but Glanville reserved a plot of ground of about nineteen perches in length, and from ten to eleven perches in breadth, to the east of the manor-place, "with the buildings situate thereon,"\* as the site of an intended mansion for the Bishops of his See, whenever they came to attend Parliament. He also covenanted, that five marks of silver should be paid for ever to his successors, in half yearly payments, in Lambeth Church, as a compensation for the lodging, fire-wood, forage, and other advantages, which the Bishops of Rochester had been accustomed to have in this manor whenever they visited London: that pension is still paid.†

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\* Vide Nichols's "History, &c. of Lambeth Parish." p. 3: see, also, the article *Carlisle House*, in the preceding volume of this work,

† Lysons's "Environs of London," vol. i. p. 230.

When the exchange was complete, the Archbishop proceeded with his proposed foundation at Lambeth, but the Monks of Canterbury renewed their opposition, and prosecuted it so strenuously that the whole kingdom was shook by the contention. The ferment was general; the King, Nobility, Clergy, and People, became all parties in the contest; and, at length, after repeated appeals to the Papal Courts, it was determined by arbitration in October, 1199, that the chapel already built should be destroyed; and such humiliating restrictions were laid upon Hubert, in the event of his proceeding with the canonry, that he relinquished the design altogether.\*

After the alienation of this manor to the See of Canterbury, Lambeth became the fixed dwelling-place of the Archbishops, as may be traced by a regular series of their acts from that period down to the present time. That they had likewise, an occasional residence here, if not a regular *Inn*, for nearly a century previous, may be deduced from various passages

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\* A detailed account of this controversy has been given by Nichols, in his "History," before quoted. There is also, a very complete account of the entire proceedings among the MSS. in the Harleian Library, No. 788; transcribed into three parts; the first containing all the papal bulls, letters, and rescripts; the second, the origin of the controversy under Archbishop Baldwin; the third, the revival of it by Archbishop Hubert, and the final demolition of the Chapel. An Epitome of this MS. is inserted in Nichols's Appendix, No. XX. Gervase of Canterbury has likewise given a particular relation of this dispute.

in our annals which refer either to consecrations or to councils at Lambeth.\*

It is not improbable but that the Saxon mansion of the Countess Goda, was that in which the Archbishops of Canterbury were sometimes lodged, previously to their obtaining possession of the manor itself; and there is reason to suppose that the attached Chapel which contained the ornaments conveyed to Rochester by Ralph, its steward or keeper, as mentioned above,† was that in which the episcopal consecrations were occasionally solemnized in the eleventh and twelfth centuries.

The present PALACE, which is a very large and irregular pile, exhibiting the architecture of different periods, is supposed to have originated with Archbishop Boniface, who in the year 1262, obtained a bull from Pope Urban the IVth., empowering him to dispose of a fourth part of the offerings made at Becket's tomb to pious uses; and, also, to rebuild his old houses in a fit place at Lambeth, or make new ones, as his judgment might direct.‡ There is not, how-

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\* Vide Brayley and Herbert's "Historical and Descriptive Account of Lambeth Palace," pp. 6—8; and Lysons's "Environ's," vol. i. p. 268.

† The ornaments are thus described in Thorpe's "*Registrum Roffense*."—"Feretrum [a pix] partim de auro, partim de argento; textus evangeliorum argento et lapidibus pretiosis ornatos; scampna ferrea plicantia et argentata; et pallia quatuor; et baculos cantoriales; et cruces argenteas et candelabra de cupro deaurata."

‡ This bull has been given in Wilkins's "*Concilia*,"  
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part of his structure, supposed to be standing, as it be the Chapel and its Crypt, which are surely either of his age or of a somewhat anterior

Whatever might have been effected by Boniface, it is unquestionable, that this Palace was gradually enlarged and improved until it had become an extensive pile, as may be evinced from the *computus ballivarum*, or steward's account, of the 15th of Edward (anno 1321), wherein the following buildings, &c. are mentioned; viz. "The great chapel, almonry, my lord's chamber, chamber of the hall, two wardrobes, the gate of entrance, the entry room, the wharf, near the postern, *wallias super Tamisiam*," and other places. Between the year 1424 and 1435, considerable sums were expended here by Archbishop Chicheley; and the buildings were much increased, particularly by a great hall, and various offices. The stables are supposed to have been erected by Arch-

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vol. i. p. 759, from the Cottonian MSS. The passage relating to Lambeth begins thus.—"Concedimus quoque tibi ut antiqua ædificia tua in loco congruo apud Lamheiam reedificandi, vel nova construendi," &c.

\* The Rev. Mr. Denne, in his "Additions" to Dr. Ducarel's "History," &c. of this Palace, was of opinion that Archbishop Boniface never availed himself of the Pope's permission to rebuild his mansion here; and the fact cannot be decidedly ascertained, as all the jewels, plate, money, and register books, belonging to this See, were carried off by Archbishop Kilwardby, who succeeded Boniface, when he was made a Cardinal and Bishop of Portua. Vide Ducarel's "History," p. 11, 12; from the Register of Archbishop Peckham.

bishop Stafford, who succeeded Chichely in 1443 ; and the present magnificent gateway was built by Cardinal Archbishop Morton, about the year 1490. The large apartment, called the steward's parlour, is thought to have been raised by Archbishop Cranmer, in Henry the VIIIth's reign ; and the long gallery, with the adjoining range of brick building, was erected during the short primacy of Cardinal Pole, in Queen Mary's reign. The Library was founded by Archbishop Bancroft in 1610. During the interregnum, the great hall was pulled down, and the materials sold ; but after the Restoration, it was munificently rebuilt by Archbishop Juxon, at an expense of 10,500l. : other improvements and additions were made by succeeding prelates, among which is a spacious and elegant with-drawing room, erected by Archbishop Cornwallis, about 1769.

In the year 1648, *Lambeth House*,\* as this palace was anciently called, was sold (together with the manor), by order of the Parliament, for the sum of 7073l. 0s. 8d. The purchasers were Thomas Scot,

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\* *Lambeth House*, and the *Manor of Lambeth*, seem to have been the usual names by which the archbishops distinguished this residence (and not by the modern title of *palace*), of which many examples are given in their letters. *Palace* appears to have been a term appropriated to the mansion of the Bishop, in the city that gave name to the *See*. This distinction is plainly marked by Bonner, Bishop of London, and by the executors of Archbishop Grindal, in the reasons offered why they ought not to pay the heavy dilapidations demanded by Archbishop Whitgift.—Denne's "Additions" to Ducarel's "*History of Lambeth Palace*."

who was Secretary of State to the Protector,\* and Matthew Hardy, or Hardynge. Whilst in their occupation, the great hall was destroyed, the chapel desecrated, and turned into a dancing-room, and many other dilapidations committed, which rendered extensive repairs necessary after the restoration of this demesne to the archiepiscopal See, in 1660.

In surveying the different parts of this extensive pile, their connection will be best understood by describing them agreeably to local situation, and in the following order, viz. Gate House; Great Hall; Library; Guard Chamber; Dining-Room; old and new Drawing-Rooms; Long Gallery; Vestry; Chapel; Crypt; Post Room; Lollard's Tower and Prison.

*The Gate-house.* The "great gate" is enumerated among the buildings of the palace in the steward's accounts of the 15th of Edward II., but that entrance having become ruinous, Cardinal Morton erected the present structure in its stead, about the year 1490, as before stated.

This, perhaps, is the most magnificent fabric of the kind now remaining, not however for its particular elegance, but for its vast size and height. It consists of two immense square towers, with a spacious gateway and postern in the centre: the whole is embattled and built of a fine red brick, with stone dressings. The arch of the gateway is pointed, and the roof finely groined. Above the gateway is a

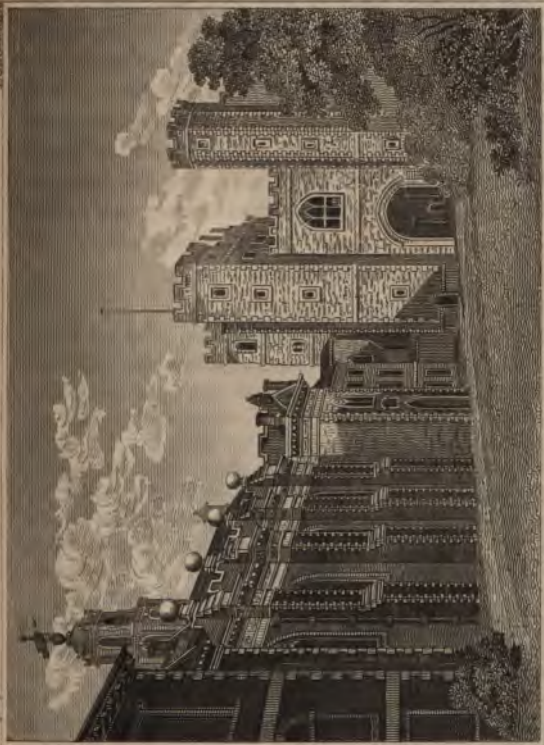
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\* In 1660, Scot was executed at Charing Cross, for having sat in judgment on Charles the First.



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LAMBETH PALACE, THE COURT YARD.



large room, called the "Record Room," wherein the archives of the See of Canterbury are now deposited. The towers are ascended by spiral stone staircases, which lead to the apartments on the different stories, now principally occupied as store or lumber rooms. The exterior roof of this building is quite flat, and, being leaded, serves for viewing the very extensive prospect beneath, which on a fine day is scarcely to be equalled by any near London: the whole of the palace and grounds in particular are seen from thence to the greatest advantage.\*

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\* At this gate the *dole*, immemorially given to the poor by the Archbishops of Canterbury, is constantly distributed. The word *dole* signifies a share, and is still occasionally used in modern language. In former times it was understood of the relief given to the indigent at the gates of great men. Stow, in his examples of housekeeping, laments the decline of this laudable custom in his day, which before had been so general, that *alms-dishes* (into which certain portions of meat for the needy were carved) were to be seen at every nobleman and prelate's table; and the quantities of provision thus given away were prodigious.

The Archbishops of Canterbury, as first in place and dignity, appear to have exercised this ancient virtue of hospitality in a supereminent degree. In Archbishop Parker's regulations for the officers of his household, it was ordered that there should be no purloining of meat left upon the tables; "but that it be putt into the *almes* tubb, and the tubb to be kepte sweete and cleane before it be used from time to time."

The *dole* now given at Lambeth gate consists of fifteen quartern loaves, nine stone of beef, and five shillings worth of halfpence. These are divided into three equal parts

Adjoining the porter's lodge is a small room, supposed to have been used anciently as a secondary prison for confining the overflowings of the Lollards' tower. This room contains three strong iron rings, fastened to the wall, which have evidently remained there from its first erection. It is guarded by a double door: the windows are high and narrow, and the walls lined with stone, and of a prodigious thickness.

On the ancient brick wall rising from the left of this building, and which bounds the court-yards on the Thames side, are several windows in glazed bricks: among them may be discerned three or four crosses of different forms, very neatly worked.

On the right of the first, or principal court-yard, is the *Great Hall*; which was rebuilt precisely on the site of the ancient hall, by Archbishop Juxon, who ordered it to be made to resemble the former edifice as nearly as possible. Though intended, however, as an imitation of the Gothic style, both its architecture and ornaments are of a mixed kind.

The walls are chiefly built with fine red brick, and are supported by stone buttresses edged and coped with stone, which terminate in large balls or orbs. The outer roof is slated, and in the centre rises a

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and distributed every Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, among thirty poor parishioners of Lambeth. The beef is made into broth thickened with oatmeal, divided into *ten* equal shares, and is distributed with half of one of the loaves, a pitcher of the broth, and twopence, to as many poor persons, who are thus weekly relieved by rotation.

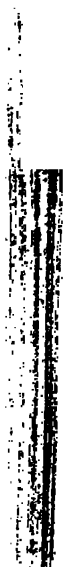
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LAMBETH PALACE, THE GREAT HALL.

The \* Hurst, Edw<sup>d</sup> & Chance & C<sup>o</sup> London



lofty and elegant lantern-light, surmounted by the arms of the See of Canterbury impaling Juxon, and crested by the archiepiscopal mitre.

The interior is in length 93 feet, in breadth 38 feet, and in height upwards of 50 feet: the depth of the great bay-window, which reaches from the floor to the springing of the roof, is seven feet four inches. The whole is profusely ornamented; the roof, which is constructed with much labour, in the style of our ancient halls, is entirely composed of oak, on many parts of which are carved the arms of Juxon, and of the See of Canterbury.

At the upper end, above the Archbishop's seat, the same arms are again seen in stained glass, in the large north window: they are likewise carved over the hall door, with the date MDCLXIII. ; and at the lower end is a screen of the Ionic order, on the top of which is the founder's crest, viz. a negro's head, crowned. The whole hall is wainscotted to a considerable height, and the floor handsomely paved. Two of the great oak tables have upon them the date 1664, and therefore were made at the charge of Archbishop Sheldon: the lowest on the east side is a shovel-board table.\*

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\* "The reason," says Dr. Ducarel, the historian of this palace, "why such large halls were built in the seats and houses of our ancient nobility and gentry was, that there might be room to exercise the generous hospitality which prevailed among our ancestors, and which was, without question, duly exercised by most of the great possessors of this mansion, though not particularly recorded; but most eminently by Archbishop Winchelsey, and the Archbishops Cranmer and Parker."



The four galleries over the Cloisters (which form a small and very plain quadrangle, erected, probably, in James the First's reign, are occupied by the archiepiscopal *Library*; which was founded by Archbishop Bancroft, as thus expressly mentioned in the will of his predecessor, Abbot :

" Lett all men present and to come know and understand, that Richard Bancrofte, doctor of divinitie, first bishop of London, and afterwards promoted to the archbishopric of Canterbury, being for many years a great gatherer together of bookes, did voluntarily and of his owne action (as in his lifetime he had oft foretold he would), by his last will and testament, give and bequeath unto his successors the archbishops of Canterbury for ever, a greate and famous library of bookes of divinity, and of many sorts of learning."\*

The condition upon which Archbishop Bancroft left this library to his successors was, that it should on no account be alienated from the See: to prevent which, he directed that they should " yield to such assurances as should be devised by learned men" for its preservation. In case of non-compliance with

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\* Aubrey in his *Perambulation of Surrey*, states this Library to have been founded by Archbishop Sheldon: but Sheldon's own will is conclusive as to *himself* not being the original founder. " Item, I give and bequeath to my successors Archbishops of Canterbury, for ever, the several bookes, or volumes, mentioned in the catalogue or schedule annexed, or hereafter to be annexed, to this my will, *towards the increase and improvement of the public library of the See of Canterbury, now settled at Lambeth House.*"



the above condition, he bequeathed it to Chelsea College, then to be erected, or, if that should not be erected within six years after his decease, to the university of Cambridge.

In 1646, two years after the execution of Archbishop Laud, Lambeth Library was seized by the Parliament: the use of the books was, at first, granted to Dr. Wincköke; but they were afterwards given to Sion College, and many began to be dispersed in private hands; so that, fearing for their safety in times so inimical to learning, Mr. Selden suggested to the University of Cambridge its right to them, and they were delivered, pursuant to an ordinance of Parliament, dated February, 1647, into the possession of that establishment. After the Restoration, Archbishop Juxon demanded the return of the library; which requisition was repeated by his successor Sheldon, as founded on the will of the pious donor; and the books were restored accordingly.

The number of printed books deposited in the Lambeth library, is estimated at upwards of 25,000 volumes. They are, as might be expected, chiefly of a description suitable to the studies of the learned inheritors, and consist of scarce controversial divinity, commentaries of the early fathers, records of ecclesiastical affairs, and rare and curious editions of the Scriptures: this noble repository is, however, by no means deficient in general literature; and the collection of English history and topography is not only extensive but highly valuable.

The books left by Archbishops Bancroft, Abbot

Laud, Sheldon, and Tenison, are distinguished by their respective arms. Those which bear the arms of Whitgift were undoubtedly purchased of his executors by Archbishop Bancroft. The worthy prelate Secker was a great benefactor to this library. Archbishop Cornwallis added many valuable books to this collection ; and the late Archbishop More gave a considerable sum for fitting up a proper repository for the manuscripts.

The Library contains the following paintings : an original portrait of *Archbishop Bancroft*, with the date 1604. *Archbishop Warham*, a copy from the portrait painted by Holbein in the long gallery. *Richard Fox*, Bishop of Winchester. *Dr. Peter Du Moulin*, a learned divine, and Domestic Chaplain to Archbishop Juxon. *Dr. Wilkins*, formerly librarian. An old south view of *Canterbury Cathedral*, brought from Croyden Palace. There is, also, an original impression of the large scarce plan of London, attributed to Ralph Aggas.

The windows contain a few specimens of stained glass deserving notice, which are said to have been collected from different parts of the house to adorn this apartment. They consist of the arms of the founder, Archbishop Bancroft ; those of Archbishop Laud ; the arms of King Philip II. of Spain ; and the portraits of Archbishop Chichely, and St. Augustin ; the latter, of course, imaginary. The head of Chichely is perhaps singular, in representing that prelate at an advanced period of life ; all the rest of his portraits (of which there are several thought to

be original) concurring in giving him a very youthful appearance ; yet the similarity between them and the present portrait is sufficient to warrant a conjecture that the latter is a genuine likeness.

The Library of *Manuscripts* is situated over the west side of that containing the printed books, and is divided into two parts ; the first of which contains the registers and archives of the See of Canterbury, the second the MSS. of a miscellaneous nature.

The Registers contain entries of acts respecting the temporalities of the archbishops ; homages ; popes' bulls ; letters to and from popes, cardinals, kings, princes, and others ; commissions and proxies ; dispensations ; appeals ; marriages : divorces ; regulations in religious houses ; enrolment and registration of wills and testaments ; processes ; sentences : and a multitude of other judicial acts and instruments of various kinds passing under the cognizance of the Archbishops throughout the whole province of Canterbury. This part of the library contains, also, two large folio volumes of *papal bulls*, ranged alphabetically according to the names of the popes, viz. from Pope Alexander III. A. D. 1155, to Clement VII. A. D. 1534. *Ancient charters* and instruments relative to the estates of the See of Canterbury, &c. mostly of the reign of Henry VIII. bound up in thirteen folio volumes. *Augmentations of livings*, &c. from 1647 to 1658, in fifty-eight volumes. *Notitia Parochialis*, or returns of the state and condition of churches in different parts of England, in six volumes ; and the *Parliamentary Surveys*, of bishops, deans, and chapters, made during the time of the Commonwealth, with a view to their sale, and which at the Restoration were, by the intervention of government, fortunately pre-

served to the use of the public. These are bound up in twenty-one large folio volumes; and though not the original papers signed by the surveyors, but transcripts made at the time, are now admitted to be produced in evidence in the courts of justice as original records.\*

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\* These Registers occupy forty-one very large folio volumes. Among the MSS. of a miscellaneous nature, and which are about twelve or thirteen hundred in number, the following are particularly curious:—1. "The notable wise Sayings of Philosophers," translated out of French and English, by Anthony Woodville, Earl Rivers; finished December 24, anno 16 Edward IV. This beautiful MS. is written in a fair, regular, and even a Roman hand, as if it were printed; and has before it a very fine Illumination of Earl Rivers, presenting Caxton, the printer, to King Edward IV. in presence of his Queen, the Duke of York, and many others of the nobility, and likewise of his infant son, afterwards Edward V. The colours are beautifully vivid, and the drawing of considerable merit for the age.

2. A very beautiful Salisbury Missal on vellum, in folio, supposed to have belonged to Archbishop Chicheley, by his arms, finely emblazoned, being inserted in two places.

3. The Chronicle of St. Albans, on vellum folio, finely illuminated, temp. Hen. VI.

4. A very beautiful folio MS. on vellum, supposed to be of the thirteenth century, representing the Apocalypse of St. John, with a short Latin exposition, in seventy-eight matchless illuminations, whose colours are in very fine preservation, and the gold uncommonly brilliant. To this is added another singular curiosity, containing several figures of Our Saviour, the Virgin Mary, some Saints, two ancient Archbishops of Canterbury, the death of William Rufus, and other subjects very curiously drawn, and in excellent preservation.

5. A curious Saxon manuscript of the eighth century, containing a fine drawing of Aldhelm in his pontifical chair,



Brayley's

Londōniensia



LAMBETH PALACE, THE GUARD ROOM.

Tho<sup>s</sup> Hurst, Edw<sup>d</sup> Chance & C<sup>o</sup> London.



The *Guard Chamber*, which runs parallel with the west side of the Library, is a large state-room, 56 feet long, by 27½ feet wide, obtained that name from having formerly contained the armour and arms ap-

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and a lady abbess presenting to him eight of her nuns, who seem to be making their vows of chastity.

6. Archbishop Cranmer's household book.

Here, likewise, is a most uncommon book on vellum, in quarto, without date, printed at Paris, with very ancient Gothic types, containing thirty-five beautiful Illuminations, representing "the Daunce of Machabee" (commonly called Death's dance,) with French explanatory verses. This is supposed to have been printed from a French MS. translated by Lydgate, (the monk of Bury, who flourished in the time of Henry VI.) and noticed by Dugdale in his History of *St. Paul's*."

A complete copy of Archbishop Parker's Antiquities, printed by Daye, in 1572 (and of which only two complete ones are known to be extant) is, also, preserved here. It contains the very uncommon portrait by Berg (or Hogenburgh,) of the Archbishop, taken just before his death; and has likewise a great number of manuscript additions, and curious original notices, which were written by the Archbishop's son.

As matter of curiosity merely, it may be mentioned that there is still remaining in this Library, the habit of a priest, consisting of a stole, maniple, chasuble, cord, two bands marked with the letter P, and the corporal, together with a crucifix of base metal, with a string of beads, and a box of relics, sealed, with this inscription:

*"In capsula sunt contentæ reliquæ sanctorum Bartholomæi apostoli ... pars cruris S. Matthæi .... sacrum cranium, et etiam pars cranii, Stæ. Appolloniæ virg. & mart ..... S. Eloræ virg. .... et Storum. Francisci Assis nsis reviza & approbata à ...."*

propriated to the defence of the palace. This chamber is expressly mentioned in the steward's account of the 3d of Henry the VIth, under the name of *camera armigerorum*. This apartment is chiefly remarkable for its venerable timber roof, consisting of strong frame-work with pointed arches, and pierced spandrels, in the ancient style.

Over the guard-chamber door is the date 1681, which shews that there was something done to it in Archbishop Sancroft's time. Here is a fine full-length portrait of *Henry, Prince of Wales*, son of James the First.

The *Presence Chamber*, which was so called in imitation of the like apartments in royal palaces, is thus mentioned in the will of Archbishop Parker, "*In cubiculo illo quod ministri regii vocant presentiam.*"

This room was formerly hung with tapestry, which being decayed, was removed by Archbishop Herring, who had the room handsomely wainscotted. It is, at present, remarkable only for the stained glass in the windows, two of which contain figures of St. Jerome and St. Gregory: in the third, or middle window, is a sun-dial, and also a view of the Theatre at Oxford, with this inscription: "Gibertus Sheldon, archiep' Cantuariensis, cancellar' univers' fecit. A. D. MDCLXIII."

In the *Great Dining-Room*, which measures 38 feet 3 inches by 19 feet 6 inches, is a series of Portraits of all the Archbishops of Canterbury, from Laud to Cornwallis, in the following order: 1. *Laud*, 1633, a remarkably fine picture, by Vandyke. 2. *Juxon*,



1660, from a good original at Longleat. 3. *Sheldon*, 1663. 4. *Sancroft*, 1677. 5. *Tillotson*, 1691. 6. *Tenison*, 1694, by Simon Dubois. 7. *Wake*, 1715. 8. *Potter*, 1736. 9. *Herring*, 1747, by Hogarth: a singular and curious specimen of that master's talent in the line of portrait-painting. 10. *Hutton*, 1757, by Hudson. 11. *Secker*, 1758, by Reynolds. 12. *Cornwallis*, 1763, by Dance. In these portraits, Mr. Lysons remarks, "we may observe the gradual change in the clerical dress in the articles of bands and wigs: large ruffs anciently supplied the place of the former. Archbishop Tillotson was the first who wore a wig, which resembled his natural hair, and was worn without powder."\*

The next room in this suite of apartments, called the *Old Drawing-Room*, was formerly distinguished by the name of *le velvet-room*, from being hung with purple and red velvet; but neither its decorations nor furniture are at present any way remarkable. The *new Drawing room*, erected by Archbishop Cornwallis, is a very noble and well-proportioned apartment, measuring 33 feet by 22 feet.

The erection of the long *Gallery* is ascribed to cardinal Pole, and most probably with truth, as the style of architecture is evidently of his period.†

\* Vide "Environs of London," vol. i. p. 264.

† Dr. Ducarel supposes the Cardinal to be the founder of the whole pile of brick building fronting the west, between the Lollards' Tower and the Great Court, for his motto was "*Estote prudentes sicut serpentes & innocentes sicut columbæ*;" which motto, with representations of a serpent and a dove

This noble room runs parallel with the eastern end of the chapel, terminating the range of apartments on the south side of the palace, and claims particular notice for the fine collection of portraits of primates and prelates with which it is decorated ; among the principal of which we may rank that of *Cardinal Pole* : this is the first that attracts notice on entering the gallery ; and though said to be only a copy from that in the *Barbarini* palace, has all the spirit and beauty of the finest original. It is the size of life, and represents him seated in the splendid habit of his order, the scarlet of which is peculiarly bright and glowing.

Among the other portraits, the following are the most curious. *Archbishop Arundel*, (temp. Hen. IV.,) a copy from a very valuable and unique portrait of that prelate preserved in the Penshurst collection, among the pictures of the constables of Queenborough Castle, of which the archbishop was, it seems, one. This portrait is highly valuable, as it is the only authority for the likeness of this prelate known to be in existence ; if we except an illumination in the British Museum, of which, in the wretched way it has been copied and engraved in Strutt's *Regal and Ecclesiastical Antiquities*, no idea whatever can be formed.

*Archbishop Warham*, a very fine picture, painted

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are on two panes of that building directly fronting the west gateway, in a room belonging to the receiver. The same Archbishop, he says, probably built or repaired the cloister under the gallery ;—but that part of the palace seems of a later date.

by Hans Holbein, and presented by him to that prelate, together with a head of his friend Erasmus. Archbishop *Parker*, an original, painted in 1572, in all probability, by Richard Lyne, an artist of great merit, retained by the Archbishop on his establishment, under whom he jointly practised the arts of painting and engraving. This portrait strongly resembles the small print of the Archbishop, engraved by R. Berg (Remigius Hogenburg,) which is mentioned by Granger, who says it was thought by Vertue to be the first portrait engraved in England. The same author informs us, that the Archbishop so much loved and patronized the arts, that he employed, besides the above painter, two engravers at Lambeth Palace.—*Martin Luther*, a small head on board, from an old collection of pictures at Nuremburg, but whether original or not, is unknown.—An imaginary head of *St. Dunstan*.—Archbishop *Abbot*, a very fine picture, bearing the date 1610, of great expression, and the colouring clear and brilliant.—Archbishop *Chicheley*, painted on pannel: he is represented standing within a rich Gothic niche, in the attitude of giving the benediction.—*Gilbert Burnet*, Bishop of Sarum, in his robes as Chancellor of the garter.—*Hough*, Bishop of Oxford, afterwards of Worcester, date 1690.—Bishop *Lloyd*, (1699,) the predecessor of Bishop Hough in the sees of Lichfield and Worcester, and one of the seven prelates committed to the Tower by the despotic and infatuated James II.—*Patrick*, Bishop of Ely, 1691.—Bishop *Thomas Winchester*, 1761, and Bishop *Terrick* of Ex

both by Dance.—*Dr. Benjamin Hoadly*, Bishop of Winchester, painted by his second wife, Mrs. Sarah Hoadly, (Curtis.)—*Queen Catherine Parr*: this curious picture (a three-quarter length) is painted on board; the dress is scarlet and gold, uncommonly rich. The face is much younger and handsomer, and bears not a single trace of the print among the Illustrious Heads engraved by Houbraken; but there is much greater probability of its being genuine.—The other portraits are, Bishop *Moore*, 1707; *Dr. Fleetwood*, 1714; *Dr. Gooch*, 1750; and *Dr. Mawson*, 1754: all Bishops of Ely; *Dr. Pearce*, Bishop of Bangor, in 1747, and a large full length of *Charles I.* copied from Vandyke.

The windows of this apartment are enriched with stained glass, containing the arms of many of the primates; particularly the *bow* window, in which are the arms of all the Protestant Archbishops from Cranmer to Cornwallis.

In the *Vestry* is a small piece unframed, representing an emaciated figure in bed, with a cap nearly drawn over his eyes, and apparently dead, reputed to be Archbishop *Juxon* after his decease. An ancient painting on board, with a man and woman (three-quarter lengths), described as *Martin Luther* and his *Wife*, but totally unlike the common portraits of the former, both in dress and feature. The figures are beautifully painted: the man wears a cap of that form usually worn about the reign of Henry VIII. and is regarding the female, whose hand he holds, with a look of uncommon satisfaction. The lady



Engraved

London



LAMBETH PALACE. THE CHAPEL.

Tho.<sup>s</sup> Hurst Edw.<sup>d</sup> Chance & Co. London.

appears with child, has a sort of Dutch face, but very handsome and fair, and a most admirable expression of modesty. A curious painting on board, and probably a genuine resemblance, of Cardinal *Pole*. Dr. *Whichcote*, Mr. *L. E. Dupin*, and *Williams*, Bishop of Chichester, with the date 1694. A young man in a clerical habit, or rather in the garb of a student, with a motto beneath, "*Rapido contrarium orbo*," supposed to be Archbishop *Sancroft* when young; date 1650. Archbishop *Tillotson*, unframed, 1694. Bishop *Evans* of Bangor, afterwards of Meath, 1707. *Gardiner*, Bishop of Lincoln, 1694.

The *Chapel* bears sufficient marks of antiquity to warrant an opinion of its being coeval, or nearly so, with the period when this estate first became a fixed archiepiscopal residence. It consists of a body, measuring 72 feet in length, in breadth 25 feet, and in height 30 feet, but divided into an inner and outer chapel, by an elaborately-carved screen. On each side are three lancet-shaped windows, which bear a near resemblance to those in the choir of the Temple church, and a larger one is at each end. The west window is divided into five lights, the others into three. In the midst of the former, which is partly walled up, is a small Gothic shrine, or niche, supported by an angel holding a shield of arms. This chapel has a flat pannelled ceiling, painted in compartments, which was executed at the charge of Archbishop Laud, whose arms are painted over the communion-table. They are also in the ante-chapel, above the west door, as are likewise those of Arch-

## LONDINIANA.

shop Juxon. The present elegant wainscoting and fittings-up were most probably owing to the magnificence of Juxon, who expended very considerable sums on this palace. The Archbishop's seat or stall, which adjoins to the inner side of the screen, is very richly carved.

The altar-piece is of the Corinthian order, painted of the same colour (as are all the other parts of the chapel), and gilded. The floor, which is raised a step for the communion-table, is railed in, and neatly carpeted, and above are the words '*Sursum corda.*' On the north side is a plain moveable pulpit, and immediately opposite, over the vestry-room, a box with iron grates and curtains, &c. in which his Grace's family attend divine service.\*

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\* Before the desecration of this Chapel in the civil wars, its windows were ornamented with some fine painted glass by Cardinal Morton, as appeared by his device. The subject represented, was the *History of Man* from the creation to the day of judgment, three lights in a window. The two side-lights contained the types in the Old Testament, and the middle light the anti-type and verity of the New : the outer chapel had two windows with the day of judgment. There was particularly amongst them a *Crucifix*, or representation of the crucifixion, a necessary part of the scriptural story. Archbishop Laud, at his coming to Lambeth, found these windows "shameful to look on, all diversly patched, like a poor beggar's coat," as his words are ; and repaired them. This laudable instance of good taste was, in that narrow age of puritanical bigotry, imputed to the prelate as a crime ; and it was alleged against him, "that he did repair the story of those windows by their like in the *Mass Book* !" but that he utterly denied, affirming that he and his secretary made out the story as well as they could by the unbroken remains.



There is no account nor appearance of interment in this chapel, except of Archbishop Parker, who died in 1575, aged seventy-two years, and desired by his will to be buried here. The spot where his body now rests is marked by the following words, cut on a slab immediately in front of the communion rails: "*Corpus Matthæi Archiepiscopi Tandem Hic Quiescit.*"\*

Queen Elizabeth reposed great confidence in Archbishop Parker, and frequently visited him in this palace. But the hospitality with which she was treated could not altogether restrain her from expressing her indignation at the prelate's breach of celibacy. She had never, indeed, been perfectly reconciled to that part of the Reformation which allowed the marriage of ecclesiastics, and Parker had

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\* The bowels of Archbishop Parker were put into an urn and deposited in the Howard Chapel in Lambeth Church. His tomb, which is now in the vestibule of the palatial chapel, originally stood on the south side of the communion-table, near the spot where he had been accustomed to pray. But both that, and the body of the Archbishop, was removed whilst the palace was in the possession of Scot and Hardy. "It was the vile Matthew Hardy that caused Archbishop Parker to be dug up and buried beneath a dunghill, sold the lead wherein he was enclosed, and converted the tombstone to a table for the use of his own house. But in 1661 the said Hardy was obliged, by an order of the House of Lords, to find the body and reposit it near the place where it was before buried, and also erect a like monument at his own proper cost and charge." At one end of the tomb, on a small brass plate, is a Latin inscription by Archbishop Sancroft, narrating this flagrant violation of the sepulchre in strong terms of abhorrence.

## LONDINIANA.

...en a treatise in support of it, but had  
... entered the nuptial bonds, before the  
...al of the statutes forbidding priests to marry.  
...one occasion, the haughty Queen, after having  
...entertained with extraordinary magnificence by  
...Archbishop and his lady, could not, at her de-  
...ure, forbear intimating her sentiments in the  
...wing rude and uncourteous manner. After  
...ng thanked the Archbishop for his hospitality,  
...turned to his wife, and said, " And you—*Madam*,  
...y not call you, and *Mistress* I am ashamed to  
...you, so as I know not what to call you, yet,  
...rtheless,—I thank you."

...s *Crypt*, or *Under-chapel*, is generally thought  
...to be the oldest part of the palace. It consists of a  
...series of strong stone arches, supported in the centre  
...by a short massy column, and is 36 feet long by 24  
...feet wide: the height of the roof from the ground is  
...about 10 feet. These vaults are now converted into  
...cellars, but might possibly be once used for divine  
...worship, as there are two entrances to them from the  
...cloisters.

The *Steward's Parlour*, or the Great Parlour as  
...it was formerly called, which is situated in this  
...part of the palace, is a noble room, as old as the  
...time of Archbishop Cranmer, whose motto, '*Nosce te-  
...ipsum*,' is painted in various parts of the large bow  
...window, together with the royal arms of England.  
...The Servants'-hall, which nearly adjoins it, is an  
...artment of the same description, and is supposed  
...ive been built or repaired by Archbishop Bancroft,  
...contains his arms, and also his motto, '*Volente* .



Brayley

Lordships



LAMBETH PALACE, THE EAST ROOM.

Thos. Agnew, Esq. & Sons, London.

*deo.*' The great Kitchen was built by Archbishop Sancroft, about the year 1685.

The *Post-room*, which has been so denominated from a large *post* or pillar, that supports the great timbers of that roof, is a part of the building called the Lollards' Tower, and forms a kind of vestibule, or western entrance to the chapel. It is lighted on the west side by three low pointed windows, which open towards the Thames. Opposite to these is the doorway of the chapel, a large circular stone arch, enclosing two pointed ones, and surmounted by the arms of Archbishop Laud. As a specimen of domestic architecture, this apartment claims the notice of the antiquary, being remarkable for the broad and massy character of its walls, and that certain gloomy air of remote ages which in these kind of buildings is so well calculated to recall the memory of other times. The flat pannelled ceiling of this room is ornamented at the intersections with a variety of grotesque forms, angels bearing shields of arms, scrolls, and other forms. One head is particularly remarkable, the face being an exact resemblance of that of Henry VIII. Whether this was the result of accident or design, it is not easy to determine; if the latter, it may serve to mark the date of this ceiling's erection.

The *Lollards' Tower* is a large pile of stone building, deriving its name from a small prison within it, that was anciently used for confining the religious sect called *Lollards*,\* who were very much persecuted

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\* This portion of the palace was erected by Archbishop Chichely, and cost in the whole £278 : 2 : 11  $\frac{1}{2}$ , each item of

in the times of the Archbishops Arundel and Chicheley; and several of the proceedings against them are extant in the registers of this See. Even Wickliff himself is said to have been examined before delegates, in the chapel at Lambeth.

The ascent to the *Lollards' Prison*, is from the Post-room, by a narrow spiral stone staircase, the steps of which are much decayed. It is entered by a small pointed doorway of stone, barely sufficient in size for one person to pass at a time, which doorway has an inner and outer door of strong oak, thickly studded with iron, and fastenings to correspond. The first thing that arrests the attention on entering, is, the large iron rings fastened to the wainscot which lines the walls. There are *eight* of these rings still firmly fixed, and about breast-high, in this order; three on the south side, four on the west side, and one on the north side. The wainscot, the ceiling, and every part of this chamber, is entirely lined with oak, about

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the expense being set down in the *computus ballivorum*, or steward's accounts of the year. By these it appears, every foot in height of this building, including the whole circumference, cost 13s. 4d. for the work. The iron-work used about the windows and doors amounted to 1392½ lbs. in weight, at three half-pence per pound, to £10 : 14 : 11½; and three thousand bricks were used for stopping the windows between the chapel and that tower. On the exterior west side is a tabernacle, or niche, in which was placed the image of St. Thomas Becket, which image cost 13s. 4d. A bricklayer's and a tiler's wages were then by the day, with victuals, 4d., without victuals, 6d. or 6½d.; a labourer's with victuals, 3d., without victuals, 3½d. But most of this tower was done by the gross, as the computers call it, or the great.



HOLLARD'S PRISON, LAMBETH PALACE.

Tho<sup>s</sup> Hurst, Edw<sup>d</sup> Chance & C<sup>o</sup> London





an inch and a half in thickness.\* It has two very small windows, narrowing outwards, one to the west, the other to the north : a small chimney is on the north part. Upon the side walls are various incisions, half sentences, names, initials, &c. and in one or two places a crucifix, cut out with a knife, or some other sharp instrument, by the prisoners who are supposed to have been confined here. The letters are all in the old English character, and in general, so rudely formed as not to be easily deciphered. This tower contains several other apartments besides those described, which are now chiefly appropriated to domestic purposes.

Much of the beauty of the extensive grounds belonging to Lambeth Palace is owing to the late Archbishop More, who, besides considerably enlarging them, made many improvements, and caused the whole to be laid out with great taste. The park and gardens before those additions were estimated at

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\* The entrance doorway of this room is five feet and a half high, twenty-one inches wide, and one foot seven inches deep; the oaken doors are three inches and a half thick. The prison itself is twelve feet long, nine feet wide, and eight feet high. The windows are two feet four inches high, and one foot two inches wide, withinside; and about half the dimensions on the outside. In the annexed Print, figure 1. represents the inner side entrance of the doorway to this prison; figure 3, is the exterior of the same; figure 4, is the interior of the prison itself; and figure 2, the niche in the outside wall fronting the river Thames, in which Becket's statue stood.

about thirteen acres;\* they now contain at least eighteen acres. The kitchen garden occupies between three and four acres, and has been walled in at a great expense.

These grounds have been long remarked for containing two uncommonly fine fig-trees, traditionally reported to have been planted by Cardinal Pole, and fixed against that part of the palace believed to be founded by him. They are of the white Marseilles sort, and still bear delicious fruit. They cover a surface of more than fifty feet in height and forty in breadth. The circumference of the southernmost of these trees is twenty-eight inches, of the other twenty-one. On the south side of the building, in a small private garden, is another tree of the same kind and age; its circumference at bottom is twenty-eight inches.†

OLD SOMERSET HOUSE.—PROCESSION OF THE  
SCALD MISERABLE MASONS.

In the singular and now scarce Print, called "A Geometrical View of the *Grand Procession* of the *Scald Miserable Masons*, Design'd as they were

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\* See Ducarel's "History," where there is a plan of the palace and grounds, taken from a Survey made in 1750.

† Many important events have taken place within the venerable walls of Lambeth Palace, which are intimately connected with our domestic annals, and with the deeds and characters of several of our Sovereigns, and the most eminent of our forefathers. But the great length to which this article has already been necessarily extended, renders it expedient to terminate the subject here; lest it should exceed its "fair proportion."

drawn up over-against Somerset House in the Strand, on the twenty-seventh of April, An<sup>o</sup>. 1742," there is a somewhat curious representation of the north front of Somerset House as it then appeared ; together with the buildings on each side, from the sixth house eastward, to the neighbourhood of the Savoy towards the west. The houses are all thronged with spectators, and there is a triple row of people in the street, of which the middlemost forms the line of the *Procession* itself. In this mock solemnity some of the principal officers wear fools-caps and others horns ; and the carts, &c. are either drawn by starveling ponies or asses. At the bottom, the print is stated to be "Invented and Engraved by A. Benoist;" and the following explication is given; with reference to the different figures and groups in the *Procession*.

"1. The grand Swoard Bearer, or Tylor ; carrying y<sup>e</sup> Swoard of State, a Present of Ishmael Abiff to old Hyram, King of y<sup>e</sup> Saracens, to his Grace of Wattin, Grand Master of y<sup>e</sup> Holy Lodge of St. John of Jerusalem in Clerkenwell.—2. Tylers, or Guarders.—3. Grand Chorus of Instruments.—4. The Stewards, in three Gutt Carts drawn by Asses.—5. Two famous Pillars, *Jachin* and *Boaz*.—6. Three great Lights ; the Sun, Hieroglyphical to rule the Day, the Moon Emblematical to rule the Night, a Master Mason Political to rule his Lodge.—7. The Entered Prentices' Token.—8. The letter G, famous in Masonry for differencing the Fellow Craft's Lodge from that of Prentices. 9. The Funeral of a Grand Master according to y<sup>e</sup> Rites of y<sup>e</sup> Order, with the 15 Loving Brethren.—10. A Master Mason's Lodge.—11. Grand Band of Music.—12. Two *Trophies* ; one being that of a Black Shoe-Boy and

Link-Boy, the other that of a Chimney Sweeper.—13. The Equipage of the Grand Master, all y<sup>e</sup> Attendants wearing Mystical Jewels."—The latter group exhibits an open car drawn by six horses, in which is the Grand Master with a Ass's head, and his Deputy, with a Dog, or Monkey's head."

This print measures three feet ten inches in length, and nine inches in width. The annexed engraving merely includes that part of the Procession immediately before *Somerset House*, but the front row of spectators has been omitted, in order to shew the building of the same size as in the original.

#### MEMOIR OF JEFFREY HUDSON, THE DWARF.

This celebrated little personage was born in the year 1619, at Okeham, in Rutlandshire. John Hudson, his father, who "kept and ordered the baiting bulls for George, Duke of Buckingham," the then possessor of Burleigh-on-the-Hill, in that county, "was a proper man," says Fuller, "broad shouldered and chested, though his son never arrived at a full ell in stature."\* Wright, also in his *History of Rutlandshire*, speaking of the father, remarks, that "he was a person of lusty stature, as well as all his children, except Jeffrey, who, when seven years of age, was scarcely eighteen inches in height ;"† yet "without any deformity, and wholly proportionable."‡ Between the age of seven and nine years he was taken into the service of the Duchess of Buckingham, at Burleigh ; where, says Fuller, "he was instantly heightened (not in stature, but) in con-

*History of Rutlandshire*, p. 105.

† Fuller's *Worthies*.



**JEFFREY HUDSON,**  
*The Dwarf of Queen Henrietta Maria.*  
Tho<sup>t</sup> Hurst, Edw<sup>d</sup> Chance & Co. London.



dition, from one degree above rags into silks and satins, and had two tall men to attend him." Shortly afterwards he was served up in a cold pye, at an entertainment given to Charles the First and his consort Henrietta Maria, in their progress through Rutlandshire; and was then, most probably, presented to the Queen; in whose service he continued many years. At a masque, given at Court, the King's gigantic porter drew him out of his pocket, to the surprise of all the spectators.\* Thus favoured by royalty, the humility incident to his birth forsook him; "which made that he did not *know himself*, and would not *know his father*; and which, by the king's command, caused, justly, his sound correction."†

In 1630, he was sent into France to fetch a midwife for the Queen; but, on his return, he had the misfortune to be taken at sea by a Flemish pirate, who carried him a prisoner to Dunkirk: on this occasion, he lost property to the value of 2500l., which he had received in presents from the French Court. This event furnished a subject for a short poem, in two cantos,‡ to Sir William D'Avenant, who intituled it "*Jeffereidos*," and has described our diminutive hero as engaged in a battle with a turkey-cock, from whose inflated rage he was preserved by the midwife! In this whimsical production, the poet has described our dwarf as close hidden, at the time of the capture,

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\* Granger's Biographical History, vol. ii. p. 403.

† Worthies, p. 334.

‡ D'Avenant's Works, p. 224: edit. 1673.



—————"Beneath a spick-  
And-almost-span-new pewter Candlestick."

At Dunkirk he is threatened with the rack, and accused of being a spy. He is then dispatched to Brussels, mounted upon an "Iceland Shock," which, falling by the way, leaves him exposed to the attacks of the turkey-cock. Jeffrey drew his sword, and bravely repelled his antagonist, who

—————"In his look  
Express'd how much he it unkindly took  
That wanting food, our Jeffrey would not let him  
Enjoy awhile the privilege to eat him:"—

At length our diminutive Hero is thrown, and whilst lying prostrate,

—————"Faint and weak,  
The cruel Foe assaults him with his beak ;"

but in this extremity the *midwife* interposes, and "delivers" him—the pun is the poet's own,—from further danger.

After the commencement of the Civil Wars, Jeffrey became a Captain of Horse in the Royal Army, and in that capacity he accompanied the Queen to France. Whilst in that country he had the misfortune to engage in a dispute with Mr. Crofts, brother to the Lord Crofts, who, accounting him the object, "not of his anger, but contempt,"\* accepted his challenge to fight a duel; "yet coming," says Walpole, "to the rendezvous armed only with a squirt, the little creature was so enraged, that a real duel ensued, and the appointment being on horseback with pistols, to put

\* Fuller's Worthies, p. 349.



them more on a level, Jeffrey, with the first fire, shot his antagonist dead."\* For this Jeffrey was first imprisoned, and afterwards expelled the Court. He was then about thirty years old: and, according to his own affirmation, had never increased any thing considerable in height since he was seven years old.† New misfortunes, however, awaited him, and accelerated his growth, though at such a mature age. He was a second time made captive at sea, by a Turkish Rover; and, having been conveyed to Barbary, was there sold as a slave, in which condition he passed many years, exposed to numerous hardships, much labour, and frequent beating. He now," says Wright, "shot up in a little time to that height of stature which he remained at in his old age, about three feet and nine inches;"‡ the cause of which he ascribed to the severity he experienced during his captivity. After he had been redeemed, he returned to England, and lived for some time in his native county, on some small pensions allowed him by the Duke of Buckingham, and other persons of rank. He afterwards removed to London, where, during the heats occasioned by the examination into the Popish Plot, discovered, or invented, by Titus Oates, he was taken up as a Papist, and committed to the Gate-house, "where he lay a considerable time."§ He died in 1682, shortly after his release, in the sixty-third year of his age.—Sir Walter Scott has introduced this irascible little hero

\* Anecdotes of Painting, vol. ii. p. 16. Walpole's account of Jeffrey is inaccurate in several particulars.

† History of Rutland, p. 105. ‡ Ibid.

§ Ibid.

## LONDINIANA.

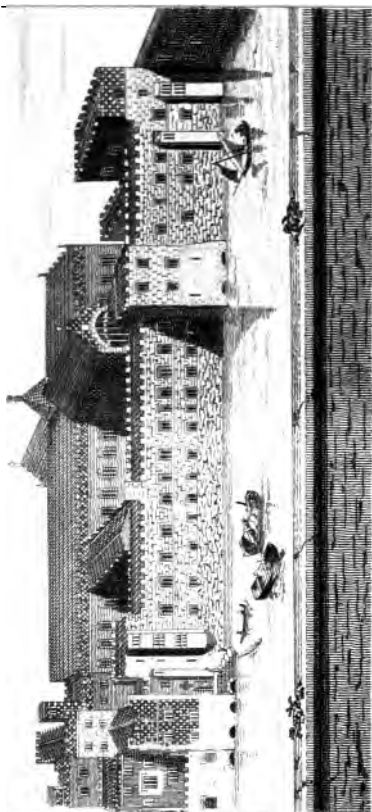
veril of the Peak," the denouement of  
 ce is much forwarded by his aid. The  
 is a faithful reduction from that which  
 he third volume of Harding's "Biogra-  
 ," and was engraven from an excellent  
 ing made by P. G. Harding, from the original  
 trait in the possession of Sir Ralph Woodford.

over the entra t head Court, Newgate  
 rect, is a small stone e iting, in low relief,  
 lptures of William Ev the gigantic Porter of  
 arles the First, and Jeffrev Hudson, his diminutive  
 w-servant. On these words are cut;  
 he King's Porter e u warf," with the date  
 0. It appears from runer, that Evans was full  
 six feet and a half in height, though knock-kneed,  
 splay-footed, and halting; "yet made he a shift to  
 dance in an antimask at Court, where he drew little  
 Jeffrey, the Dwarf, out of his pocket, first to the  
 wonder, then to the laughter, of the beholders.

In the Ashmolean Museum, at Oxford, are pre-  
 served the waistcoat, breeches, and stockings (the  
 two latter in one piece), of our little hero. They are  
 all of blue satin, but the waistcoat is slashed and  
 purfled with figured white silk.

There is a rare tract extant, intituled, "The New  
 Yeres Gift presented at Court from the Lady Parvula  
 to the Lord Minimus, commonly called Little Jef-  
 ferie: 1636." This contains a portrait of Hudson;  
 and a copy "bound in a piece of Charles the First's  
 waistcoat," and formerly in the Townly collection,  
 was sold for eight guineas, at the sale of the late  
 . James Perry's Library.





Fortress of St. George

## SAVOY PALACE AND HOSPITAL, STRAND.

On the spot still called the *Savoy*, but now partly occupied by the northern approach to Waterloo Bridge, and the buildings of Lancaster Place, a noble *Palace* was erected about the year 1245, by Peter, Earl of *Savoy*, who was then on a visit to his niece, Eleanor, Queen of Henry the Third. That nobleman bestowed it on the Fraternity of *Mountjoy*, from whom it was purchased by the Queen, who by letters patent, dated the 24th of January, in the 12th year of Edward the First, bestowed it on her second son, Edmund, afterwards Earl of Lancaster, and his heirs. From Edmund it descended to his son Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, on whose decapitation, in the reign of Edward the Second, it devolved on his brother Henry, who repaired, and almost re-built the Palace, at an expense of 52,000 marks. His son, Henry, succeeded to the estates, and was created first Duke of Lancaster in the twenty-fifth of Edward the Third. After his decease, in 1351, this demesne came to his two daughters, Matilda and Blanch, as co-heirs; the latter married John of Gaunt, Earl of Richmond, afterwards created Duke of Lancaster, who, in right of his wife, her sister dying without issue, became entitled to the whole.

In the year 1357, John, King of France, who had been taken prisoner by Edward the Black Prince, at Cressy, was confined in the palace of the Savoy; "and thyder," says Froissart, "came to se hym the kyng and the quene often tymes, and made hym gret

feest and cheere ;" in this palace he also breathed his last in 1363, being then in England on a visit.

In 1377, the Savoy Palace was attacked by the Londoners, in consequence of John of Gaunt, then Duke of Lancaster, upholding the tenets of the reformer Wickliff; and it was not until the Bishop of London exerted his influence, that the populace withdrew. This magnificent building, however, was not destined to stand many years longer, for in the insurrection of 1381, it was attacked by the insurgents under Wat Tyler, and burnt to the ground; the furniture, as well as the plate, which it is said exceeded in splendour that of any monarch in Christendom, was all destroyed, and the Duke and his family were obliged to fly with the utmost precipitation into Scotland.

" The cōmons brent the Sauoye a place fayre,  
For evill wyll the had vnto Duke John :  
Wherefore he fled northwarde in great dispayre  
Into Scotlande ; for socoure had he none  
In Englande then, to whō he durste make moane ;  
And there abode tyll commons all were ceased  
In Englande hole, and all the lande well peased."

*Hardyng's Chronicle.*

The following, among other particulars of this event, are related by Stow :

" The Commons of Surrey shortly got all the poore Citizens to conspire with them ; and the same day, after the sunne was got on some height that it waxed warme, and that they had tasted at their pleasures of diuers Wines, whereby they were become as madde, as drunken, (for the rich Citizens had set open their sellers to enter their pleasure) they began to talke of many things, amongst the which they exhorted each other, that going

to the *Sauoy*, the Duke of Lancaster's house, to the which there was none in the Realme to be compared in beauty and statelinesse, they mought set fire on it, and burne it; this talke pleasing the Commons of the Citie, they straight ranne thither, and setting fire on it round about, applied their travaile to destroy that place; and that it mought appeare to the communalty of the realme, that they did not any thing for couetise, they caused Proclamation to be made, that none, on paine to lose his head, should presume to conuert to his owne use any thing that there was, or mought be found, but that they should breake such plate and vessell of gold and siluer, as were in that house in great plenty, into small peeces, and throw the same into the Thames, or into some priuies; clothes of gold, silver, silke and velvet they should teare; rings and Jewels set with precious stones, they should bruse in mortars, that the same mought be of no use, &c. And so was it done. Henry Knighton writeth, that when the rebelles brent the *Sauoy*, one of them (contrary to the Proclamation) tooke a goodly silver peece and hid it in his bosome, but an other that espied him, tolde his fellowes, who forthwith hurried him and the peece of plate into the fire, saying, we be zealous of truth and iustice, and not theeues, or robbers. To the number of two and thirtie of these rebels entred a seller of the *Sauoy*, where they dranke so much of sweet Wines, that they were not able to come out in time, but were shut in with wood and stones, that mured up the doore, where they were heard crying and calling seuen daies after, but none came to helpe them out till they were dead.\*

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\* Stow's "Chronicle," p. 456: edit. 1600. This writer, also, in his "Survey of London," says that the insurge

After that event, the Savoy continued a heap of ruins for upwards of a century, when Henry the Seventh began here the foundation of an *Hospital* for the poor; of which he speaks thus particularly in his last will, dated at Canterbury on the 10th April, 1809.

“And for as much as we inwardly consider that the seven works of *Charity* and *Mercy* be most profitable, due, and necessary, for the salvation of man’s soul, and that the same seven works stand most commonly in six of them, that is to say, in visiting the sick, ministering meat, and drink and clothing to the needy, lodging of the miserable poor, and burying of the dead bodies of Christian people; we, therefore, greatly tendering the same, and considering that the next way to do and execute the said six works of *Pity* and *Mercy* is by means of keeping, sustaining, and maintaining of common *Hospitals* where if they be duly kept, the said needy poor people be lodged, &c.—and understanding that for lack of such common Hospitals, *infinite number, of poor needy people miserably daily die*, no man putting hand of help as remedy, we therefore of our great pity and compassion desiring inwardly the remedy of the premises, have began to erect, build, and establish a common Hospital, in our place called the Savoy, beside Charing-cross, nigh to our City of London, and the same we intend with God’s grace to finish, after the manner, form, and fashion of a *plat* which is devised for the same, and

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“found there certaine barrels of Gunpowder, which they thought had been gold or silver, and throwing them into the fire, more suddenly than thought the hall was blowne up, the houses destroyed, and themselves very hardly escaped away.”

Vide p. 831 : edit. 1618.



signed with our hand, and have endowed with lands and tenements to the yearly value of 500 marks, above all reprises, to bear, maintain, and sustain therewith, as well *one hundred beds garnished*, to receive and lodge nightly one hundred poor folks, as also a certain number of priests; and other ministers and servitors, men and women, as such a matter shall require."\*

Henry further states, that for the building of the Hospital, providing the beds, and furnishing the Chapel of the same, that he had delivered 'before the hand,' 10,000 marks to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, to be employed for those purposes. Soon afterwards, the King died, and his successor, Henry the Eighth, on the 3rd of April, in his second year, by letters patent under the *Seal of the Duchy of Lancaster*, empowered the Bishop of Winchester and London, and others, his father's Executors, to proceed with and establish the Hospital. As the buildings were on an extensive scale, it required several years to complete them, but they were at length finished, and the King, in his 15th year, signed the statutes which had been devised for the government of this foundation.

There was a great diversity in the fortunes of the Savoy Hospital. In the 37th of Henry VIII., it was vested in the crown. In June 1553, it was surrendered by the master and four chaplains to Edward the Sixth, who bestowed its bedding, and part of its revenues, on

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\* Vide Astle's "Will of King Henry VIII.," p. 15: in the above extract the spelling is modernized.

his newly-erected Hospitals of Bridewell and Christ's Church.\* Queen Mary refounded it and annexed other lands in lieu of those of which it had been lately dispossessed, besides amply providing the Hospital, in conjunction with her maids of honour and other ladies, with new beds, bedding, and other furniture. In the 12th of Queen Elizabeth, Thomas Thurland, the then Master, was deprived of his office by Commission under the great Seal, for corruption and embezzlement in the management of the Hospital estates; yet this example did not prevent future malversations. The original purposes of the foundation were altogether departed from, the buildings were let to different tenants for the benefit of the master and chaplains, and its revenues were similarly appropriated; till, at length, after several previous Commissions of enquiry and examination in different reigns, Sir Nathan Wright, the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, in the reign of Queen Anne, finding its statutes and the purpose of its institution entirely neglected, finally dissolved this Hospital by a decree dated July the 31st, 1702: its possession and revenues were immediately put in charge of the Court of Exchequer for the use of the crown. The annual rental at that period, amounted to 2500*l*.

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\* Stow, speaking of this event, says that the Savoy, which had been founded by King Henry the VIIth "for the lodging of Pilgrims and Strangers, was now made but a lodging for Loyerers, Vagabonds, and Strumpets, that lay all day in the streets, and at night were harboured there, the which was for the maintenance of beggary, than any relieve to the poor." Vide "Survey of London," p. 598: edit. 1618.

From the ground-plan attached to the plan of Denmark House, (See p. 155) and from the annexed view of the *Savoy*, as it appeared in 1736, a complete idea may be obtained of the extent and capaciousness of this Hospital. It was principally of stone, and strongly built; its outer walls immediately abutted upon the Thames, where there was a flight of steps, but its principal entrances were from the Strand. Weever says, that the following inscription was over the great gate:

Hospitium hoc inopi turba Savoia vocatum  
Septimus Heuricus fundavit ab imo Solo.

On the demolition of the old Church of St. Mary le Strand, by the protector Somerset, the *Hospital Church*, which was dedicated to St. John Baptist, was by permission of the Master of the Savoy allotted to the use of the former parish, and it then obtained the appellation of St. Mary's Church, by which it is still distinguished. That church, with its small mean tower, is now all that remains of this extensive Hospital, except some fragments of walls, and the triple flight of steps (marked in the plan as the *Little Savoy Gate*), now called the Savoy steps. The Church is a substantial stone edifice, without aisles, having six large but low pointed windows, in the Tudor style, on each side: at the north end where the altar is, was another but still larger window of similar form which has been stopped up. There is considerable elegance in the ceiling, which is slightly coved at the sides, but horizontal otherwise: its whole extent is richly pannelled with quatrefoils, all the l

rows of which contain shields, each inclosed by a crown of thorns and sculptured with emblems of the Passion and other scriptural subjects.

A considerable part of this Hospital was dilapidated by fire in the time of Charles the Second. During the Dutch wars, in the same reign, the old dormitory, with the sisters' and porters' lodgings were appropriated to the reception of sick and wounded seamen and soldiers ; after which, and until the recent demolition of the buildings on the erection of Waterloo Bridge, the Savoy was principally occupied as barracks for soldiers, and a prison for deserters. Where the *Middle Savoy-gate* was, is now a wide opening called Savoy Street, on the west side of which the *German Lutheran Church* still remains, as marked in the plan, but that Church is of brick, and of modern date. The approach to the Bridge from the Strand, which is formed by Waterloo Street, and its western continuation, Lancaster Place, covers the entire site of the old Duchy Lane, as well as of a considerable part of the Hospital. *Lancaster Place*, which is built upon high arches, in order to raise the houses to the level of the road, forms a handsome row of buildings, terminating, near the bridge, with the Duchy Office.





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